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## NATIONAL ECONOMY.

THE debate which took place on the eve of the Derby promised to be a great deal more exciting than it really was. Mr. Stansfeld's motion had been the talk of London for nearly a week beforehand, and, if nothing came of it, there was still a chance that something might be made of the amendments and counter-amendments which were to be proposed by Mr. Horsman, Lord R. Montagu, Mr. Walpole, and Lord Palmerston. The whole thing, however, was a failure, at least from the political amateur's point of view. Some of the best speakers on both sides addressed the House, but they had nothing new to say, and such fighting as there was lost its interest from the certainty with which it could be foreseen from the beginning on which side victory would be. Mr. Walpole pretended to think it unfair that Lord Palmerston should treat a simple discussion on the relative merits of economy and extravagance as a question of confidence in the existing Government; but surely, if a Minister is attacked, he has a right to choose his own ground, and cannot be expected to take up his position within any limits that it may please his adversaries to prescribe to him. The minority of three score will probably ascribe their defeat merely to Lord Palmerston's superior knowledge of Parliamentary tactics, though all he did was to procure the substitution of an open and general for an insidious and partial attack. He did not wish injurious reflections to be thrown on his policy through the medium of abstract propositions, just as an individual, knowing his conduct to be above reproach, would not choose to have it indirectly assailed through maxims pronounced in his presence and obviously intended to have reference to him, though not openly so applied. We all know, in real life as well as in comedies, the person who goes about saying, in the form of abstract propositions, that young girls should not go night after night to balls, and that it would be a good thing if young men would not ruin themselves by extravagance and dissipation. These bits of social morality, indisputable in themselves, are generally uttered so as to leave the utterer a safe means of retreat by proclaiming anew

their indisputability, while, at the same time, deprecating all intention of addressing them to any ladies or gentlemen present. A loud sort of hypocrite will sometimes even go so far as to upbraid those who may take his "abstract" remarks

forward in Parliament in favour of economy as personal—that is to say, Governmental—questions, acted most legitimately, and indeed most becomingly. Every one knows that it is better to have a cheap Government or a cheap anything else that is necessary, provided the diminution in cost is accompanied by no diminution in quality. The real question which the motions of Tuesday night raised was, whether too much money had or had not been spent on the defences of the country by the Ministry now in power. The question was answered, as far as concerned the House of Commons, by an overwhelming majority in favour of the Government; the real meaning of the vote being, not—as the Manchester party will, doubtless, represent it—that the majority of the House is in favour of extravagant expenditure, but that it does not believe the present Government to have been guilty of extravagance.

As in discussing the justifiable cost of our own Government a great deal is always said about the cost of Government abroad, and especially about the outlay deemed necessary by our warlike rival and ally on the other side of the Channel, it may not be out of place to remark that the current expenditure of France is half as large again as that of England. Our own expenditure, again, instead of increasing is diminishing. There has been a reduction of one million since 1861, and of two millions since 1862. These diminutions at the rate of one and a half per cent per annum are doubtless not sufficient by a great deal to content the Peace party, who are openly in favour of disarmament and of a policy which would leave us at the mercy of the Emperor Napoleon now, as it would have left Turkey and all the "Eastern Question" to be disposed of by the Emperor Nicholas in 1854; but they are as much as can be reasonably expected at a time when all Europe is in arms, and when, whether or not war breaks out in either of the four or five places in which there is a chance of it



THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK, FIANCÉE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.  
(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HANSEN OF COPENHAGEN.)

to themselves with their susceptibility, and their readiness at all opportunities to push things to extremities, and to bring about a contest when no contest was invited or intended. Lord Palmerston, in treating the abstract propositions brought

being kindled before long, it is at least certain that, to be prepared for all possible difficulties, and to be on an equality with France, we must reconstruct our Navy and turn the greater number of our wooden ships into iron ones.



Of course, however, the present state of our Navy suggests different reflections and a different course of action to different minds. Mr. Cobden seems quite delighted to find that our wooden ships are henceforth next to useless for warlike purposes. What an opportunity, he thinks, for coming to some arrangement with France for abolishing navies altogether! Mr. Cobden even volunteered to be the bearer of a proposal to that effect, of which the only result will be to remind every one of the mission to the Emperor Nicholas undertaken by Messrs. Sturge and Pease before the Russian war.

If a considerable reduction of our national expenditure were possible under present circumstances, there would be a general cry in favour of it. But every one feels that it cannot be brought about consistently with the honour and safety of the country. Is our Navy too complete, is our Army too large, or are our officers overpaid? On the last point it seems to us that the Manchester party and the Radicals generally are most unwise to utter complaints. They regard the Government of the country already as far too much in the hands of the aristocracy. What would it be if the salaries of officers and functionaries were so cut down as not to leave them the means of living on them? Simply that the middle classes would be excluded from the Government service altogether.

#### THE PRINCE OF WALES'S BRIDE.

PRINCES, of course, must have wives like other men; and, equally of course, our Prince of Wales must have a wife like other Princes and other men. But, unlike most other men, his Royal Highness's choice is somewhat circumscribed. He is not free to choose where he pleases; his predilections must be governed by grave reasons of state. There are certain conditions which must always be kept in view in selecting partners for our Princes and Princesses, and especially in choosing one for the Heir Apparent of the Crown. For instance, Royal blood is a necessity; Protestantism, by the Act of Settlement, is indispensable; and even constitutional proclivities are of importance, as John Bull would be apt to grow pretty emphatically were the future King of Great Britain to ally himself with a family noted for absolutist or tyrannical propensities. Keeping these facts in mind, it will readily be perceived that the circle of Royalty from which the Prince is at liberty to select a wife is not a large one. There are the houses of Hohenzollern, Coburg-Gotha, a few other German princely houses, the Royal families of Holland, Sweden, and Denmark; and when we have mentioned these we have about exhausted the list of families available. Some of these have marriageable daughters; with others the ties of consanguinity are too close; and others, again, are not of sufficient importance. There is one Royal house, however, a daughter of which fulfils all the necessary conditions; and, accordingly, Rumour has fixed upon that family as the one which is to furnish the future Queen Consort of Great Britain and Empress of India, and that one is the Royal family of Denmark—the particular member thereof being the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of Christian, Duke of Glücksburg, Prince of Denmark, and Heir Apparent of the Crown in virtue of the settlement of 1853. The Princess, of whom we engrave a Portrait this week, is in her eighteenth year, having been born on the 1st of December, 1844, and is reported to possess an amiable disposition and a cultivated and accomplished mind. Of her personal charms our Portrait will be the best indication. She is a member of a somewhat numerous family, having three brothers and two sisters. The Princess's father, the Duke of Glücksburg, was born in 1818, and her mother, who is a Princess of the house of Hesse-Cassel, in 1817. This is not the first alliance that has taken place between the Royal houses of England and Denmark; but it is to be hoped that the union of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra will be productive of more happiness than the last intermarriage between the families—we mean that of the daughter of England who so notably came to grief in Denmark last century. On the contrary, we trust the union of the Prince of Wales and his future consort will be as happy as that of his own august parents, and that that happiness will be extended for a longer period than it has been her Majesty's lot to enjoy hers; in which hope, we are sure, every subject of both kingdoms will heartily join.

### Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

The French army of occupation in Rome is to be reduced, the following official notification having appeared in the Paris *Moniteur* of the 1st inst.:—"By an Imperial decision of the 28th of May the corps of occupation at Rome is reduced to a single division, consisting of three brigades placed under the command of General the Comte de Montebello, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor." It is also definitely settled that the Marquis Lavalette returns to Rome as Ambassador, with, as one of the Parisian newspapers says, "sole power to speak in the name of France."

#### ITALY.

The anniversary of the establishment of the Constitution was celebrated in Italy on Monday. At Turin much enthusiasm was displayed, and no interruption of order is reported. We have no accounts from the provinces, in many parts of which it was thought the priests would oppose the people participating in the celebration, and so give cause for tumults.

The Italian Parliament has reassembled at Turin. In the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, Signor Crispien assumed the House that the volunteers had no intention to cross the frontier of the Tyrol. They were only to undertake an expedition beyond the seas. He stated that the Government knew their object, and had promised its assistance in arms and money. Signor Ratazzi denied the knowledge of the Government of any expedition, and said that the Government had opposed every attempt which could compromise its loyalty with regard to international relations. Assistance had been asked for emigrants going abroad, but the Government had never promised to supply arms.

Fifty of the persons arrested in Brescia for supposed participation in the projected invasion of the Tyrol have been set at liberty. The Italian Government feels itself, no doubt, quite strong enough to be very merciful in regard to this unfortunate affair.

Prince Napoleon, instead of having returned to France on parting with King Victor Emmanuel, has been on a visit to Sicily. The troops at Messina defiled before the balcony of the palace at which he was staying. Shouts were raised by the people of "Hurrah for France!" "Long live the defender of Italy!"

On Whit Sunday 300 Bishops and 2000 ecclesiastics will, it is expected, be assembled at Rome. It is affirmed in a Milan paper that a declaration will be proposed to the assembled Bishops to the effect that none are to be regarded as true Roman Catholics who do not believe the maintenance of the temporal throne necessary to the independence and due exercise of the spiritual power. The departure of Francis of Naples from the Papal city is still generally spoken of in Turin and in Paris as likely to follow the return to Rome of the Marquis de Lavalette.

#### AUSTRIA.

The Finance Commission of the Austrian Reichsrath adopted, in its sitting of the 31st of May, the War Budget for 1862, amounting to 135,300,000 florins, stipulating that the Budget of the Army in time of peace shall be arranged in such a manner in future that the regular expenses will not exceed 92,000,000 florins, 8,000,000 of which shall be covered by the proper revenues of the military admini-

nistration, and 84,000,000 only remain as a charge on the public revenue. The commission at the same time formally expressed an earnest desire to see the Government "arrive as soon as possible, by means of diplomacy, at a definitive settlement of Italian affairs, in order that it may not be necessary to concentrate any longer a numerous army in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom and on its frontiers."

#### PRUSSIA.

The discussion on the Address in the Commission of the Prussian Chamber is unfavourable to the Government. The explanations of the Ministers are pronounced altogether unsatisfactory. To the surprise of the Commission, two of the Ministers contended that the electoral circulars which were sent to all functionaries under the Government were quite inoffensive, and that they were only directed against the democrats, who, the Government saw with pleasure, were unrepresented in the new Chamber. After explanations had been given relative to the Hessian affair, the Commission decided to pass that subject by in silence. M. Sybel has since withdrawn the Address proposed by the Central Left, and that of the Progressist party has been almost unanimously adopted. In this document the loyalty of the people is warmly asserted, but the conduct of the present Ministers is strongly condemned. As another check to the Ministry, the Chamber has appointed as members of the committee on the public debt M. Grabow, Kuhne, and Hagen, the latter of whom was the author of the famous motion relative to the specialisation of budgets which was made the pretext for dissolving the late Chamber.

A disturbance has taken place in Posen, where, as the pupils of a public school were parading with the Prussian flag, a body of young Poles rushed suddenly on them, captured the flag, tore it, and trampled it under foot. The feeling of the Poles in Warsaw against the Russians is scarcely more intense than that of many of the Poles of Posen against the Prussians.

#### HESSE CASSEL.

The Elector of Hesse has accepted the resignation of his Ministers, who now only hold office till the appointment of successors, who will be prepared to enter on a Liberal course and faithfully carry out the principles of the popular Constitution of 1831.

#### RUSSIA.

The Russian Council of the Empire have unanimously adopted the proposed new fundamental rules for the administration of justice. Under these important regulations no one can hereafter be condemned except by the proper tribunals, all judicial proceedings must be conducted in public, and trial by jury is to be introduced.

The news of the appointment of the Grand Duke Constantine to the viceroyalty of Poland has been favourably received at Warsaw.

#### TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

Notwithstanding the determined resistance by the Montenegrins, they are unable to repel the able and vigorous attack of the Turks. On the 26th ult. Abdi Pacha beat them over the frontier, inflicting on them a loss of 700 men, besides burning four of their villages; and on the 28th the same commander drove them successively from several positions, and the Montenegrins at length retreated to the mountains.

The Prince of Montenegro has addressed to the representatives of foreign Powers at Mostar a formal protest against the invasion of his territories by the forces of Turkey.

#### MEXICO.

The *Moniteur* of Tuesday publishes a despatch from Mexico in which General Lorencez announces a victory over the troops of the Mexican Government commanded by Zaragoza. The Mexican General, according to this despatch, was driven from several strong and mountainous positions which he occupied in succession. The French Admiral Jurien, who wrote a few days later, describes the Mexican army as completely disorganised. General Prim will return to Europe. It is rumoured in Paris that an arrangement will yet be effected with Spain, and that the successor of General Prim will be instructed to co-operate with the French commander. This, however, is not at all probable.

Vera Cruz had pronounced for General Almonte and the French, while the Mexican Government had proclaimed Almonte a traitor, declared their intention to resist to the uttermost, were said to be fortifying the city of Mexico, and had issued a decree compelling every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty to take up arms upon pain of being declared traitors; and the instructions forwarded to the different Governors authorise them to seize for the benefit of the State all private property, should their exigencies require it.

The latest intelligence received from Mexico does not bear out the favourable account given by the *Moniteur* of the successes of the French army or the state of health of the soldiers. Black vomit had appeared among the latter and was committing great ravages, and the battle described as a victory by the French is asserted by private letters to have been a drawn battle, in which the French suffered the greater loss.

#### CANADA.

In Parliament the Government was defeated on the 20th ult. on the Militia Bill, and resigned in consequence. A new Cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Mr. J. S. McDonald. It is understood that the Militia Bill is among the measures on Mr. McDonald's programme.

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

We have intelligence from New York to the evening of the 24th of May. This is three days later than that previously received. During that time the army of General McClellan had pursued its onward march, and, having crossed the Chickahominy at two points, was within eight miles of Richmond. The Confederates had fallen back on the latter city, and it was generally believed that they were determined on offering a vigorous resistance. A very important victory had been gained by the Confederates over that portion of General Banks's force on the Shenandoah stationed at Fort Royal. They had driven the Federal Colonel Bentley's command from the place with great loss, and would most probably occupy it. The Confederates were pressing Banks's division with great vigour, and, should they succeed in ultimately defeating him, the effect would be that Washington would be defenceless before them, and McClellan's army, in case of defeat before Richmond, be cut off by their retreat. A new levy of 50,000 men has been called for by the Federal War Department. There is no reliable news from the Mississippi. The people of New Orleans are said to be in a sullen state of submission, while at Norfolk the authorities and the people have shown so rebellious a spirit that General Wool has declared martial law. A collision is reported to have taken place at Washington between the military and civil authorities on the fugitive slave question.

The flotilla of Commodore Faragut has advanced up the Mississippi to Vicksburg, 400 miles from New Orleans, to effect a junction with Commodore Dennis's flotilla steaming down the River from Island No. 10. The two Commodore's are still 350 miles apart.

Continued skirmishing between the advanced lines of General Halleck's and those of General Beauregard's army is reported; but definite news from that quarter is not expected unless some overwhelming victory or defeat of the Federal arms under Halleck shall make itself known in spite of the Government and the War Office. All the reporters and correspondents of the press have left General Halleck's camp and lines by order of superior authority, and if there be a great defeat, as seems to be the prevalent fear of all who know the man and the army, the news will be modified and kept back as much as possible, and allowed to percolate as softly as may be into the popular mind. Under no other supposition is it easy to account for the extraordinary solicitude which the Government displays in this instance. It almost looks as if the defeat had already occurred, and as if the Government were waiting to balance it with a victory elsewhere before they will allow the public to be informed of it.

An alleged fraudulent over-issue of Indiana State Bonds has excited almost a panic on the Stock Exchange. Indiana Bonds declined 10 per cent.

#### IRELAND.

THE THREATENING-LETTER SYSTEM.—The intelligence from Ireland still tells of outrage and violence. The latest information is that Mr. Brown, the agent on the Ponsonby estates in the neighbourhood of Youghal, has received a threatening letter on account of some judgment decrees obtained against tenants on the estate. An investigation into the matter is going on. Numerous other persons have also had threatening letters sent to them, in several cases the fears of the female members of the family being appealed to; but in one or two instances it is believed that the people in the vicinity generally are in no way concerned in these crimes, as meetings have been held and participation in or sympathy with the cowardly outrage utterly repudiated. The persons charged with sending the threatening letters to Messrs. Galgey and Leahy, of Cork, have been again before the magistrates. Since the investigation, at which the fearful and blasphemous productions were read—productions too repulsive for publication in our columns—much anxiety has existed as to the safety of the principal witnesses. Mr. Leahy, however, is beyond the range of the assassin's fire-arm, he and his wife having left Ireland for the Continent; but his brother, Mr. Edmund Leahy, who bears a strong family resemblance, when he was lately travelling along the high road to Ballincollig, had reason to believe he was followed by a man armed with a pistol; and Mr. Galgey was subsequently dogged by two men having the appearance of Tipperary farm labourers, and has since placed himself under the protection of the police, who guard his residence and business premises, and escort him when he goes abroad. This is a state of things hitherto unknown in the locality of Cork. The parties implicated are a family named O'Connell, several of whom have been committed for trial.

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.—The Special Commission will open in Limerick on the 16th inst., and close on the 19th or 20th, when the Judges will proceed to Clonmel to open the commission for the county of Tipperary. The Judges appointed to hold the commission are Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Baron Deasy. A correspondent states that Walsh, who fired the second shot at the unfortunate Mr. Fitzgerald, has not left the vicinity of Kilmallock, as he is daily met in the plantations of the neighbourhood. He feels quite safe from arrest, as the feeling among the population would prevent any one giving information of his whereabouts. It is also stated that a woman purchased, some days ago, two loaves in Kilmallock which she avowed she was taking to Walsh, who was close at hand.

#### SCOTLAND.

A GOODLY INCREASE.—Last week Mr. John Fisher, labourer, Burnfoot, Scotland, had a remarkably large and simultaneous accession to his property. On that morning Mrs. Fisher gave birth to a child, the sow to eleven pigs, the cat to six kittens, and the canary had five young ones, making in all no less than twenty-three strangers added in one day.

THE "DUNLOP CASE."—This case, which has excited much interest in Scotland, was settled by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland last week. The Rev. Mr. Gebbie, minister of Dunlop, was charged with heresy and with irregular conduct in connection with the "revival movement" in his parish. He was found guilty on several counts, and the committee of the Assembly to which the case was referred reported on Friday week that Mr. Gebbie had disclaimed holding the false doctrines imputed to him and had expressed extreme regret that he should have said anything that might lead to the conclusion that he held such doctrines. He also expressed regret that he had allowed scenes of disorder in his church. The Assembly agreed to admonish Mr. Gebbie to be more cautious and prudent in future, and that he should not resume his pulpit duty till the first Sabbath of July, when the report of the Commission and the deliverance of the Assembly are to be read at his church.

#### THE PROVINCES.

GREAT FIRE NEAR BIRMINGHAM.—On Sunday morning a fire was discovered at the Aston-brook Mill, near Birmingham. It was first seen in the stock-room, and had at that time got such hold that all efforts to arrest its progress failed, and for several hours the flames had so much power that all efforts to check them were useless. Late in the evening the engines were still on the spot, and in some parts of the building the fire still burned. The destruction of property is estimated roughly at £10,000, for which Mr. Evans, the proprietor of the mills, is only partially insured. The origin of the fire has not been ascertained.

THE MANCHESTER TRAGEDY.—Taylor and his wife have been brought up again at the Manchester City Police Court, charged with the murder of Mr. Meller and Taylor's three children. Mr. William Evans, of Exeter, deposed that the inscriptions found on the breasts of the three children were in the handwriting of Taylor. Other witnesses deposed to seeing the children quite well a day or two before they were found dead. Several medical gentlemen who had taken part in the post-mortem examination of the bodies of the children stated that they had failed to discover any symptoms of poison. Dr. Alfred Swayne Taylor was examined at length. He had not been able to find any traces of poison in the bodies. He believed that the children had died from the inhalation of chloroform as a vapour, or been suffocated. The prisoners were then committed on the charge of murdering Mr. Meller, and the prosecution is to communicate with the authorities at the Home Office as to the prosecution of the prisoners in the case of the children.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—During the week ending May 31 the Relief Committee at Preston have distributed 34,570lb. of bread, 11,159 quarts of soup, and 3310 quarts of coffee. The number of cases now upon the visitors' book is 2974, comprising 16,878 persons, an increase upon the preceding week of 162 cases and 654 persons, showing that the distress augments steadily week by week. The same rate of increase is observable from the returns of the poor-law guardians. The amount of additional subscriptions advertised this week is about £560, including many sums from contributors at a distance, among which is one of £100, from the Earl of Derby, who is a large owner of property in Preston.—A thousand of the operatives employed by the Blackburn Union Board of Guardians in the stone quarries and other public works struck on Saturday. Misapprehension caused the strike, and the difficulty was, fortunately, soon resolved by the guardians. One of the labour-masters, it appears, had told the men that a new regulation had come into force which would reduce their wages, already low enough. This, however, was a mistake. No such regulation had been officially made. The number of the distressed still increases. Last week 10,229 persons were relieved, against 10,089 in the previous week. The relief fund, however, is happily growing larger, by the receipt of additional subscriptions.

GORILLAS IN LIVERPOOL.—Within the last few days an importation has been made to Liverpool likely to prove of very considerable interest not only to men of science but to the public generally. Mr. R. B. Walker, a gentleman for several years resident at the Gaboon River, has brought with him to this country very valuable remains of several specimens of gorillas, partly preserved in spirit and partly in a dry state, for skeletons. Among the former is a perfect specimen of a young animal which lived in Mr. Walker's possession for some time at the Gaboon, and which he had hoped to bring alive to England, but in which he was disappointed, as the animal succumbed at last to the effects of a wound in the wrist received during capture. In strong contrast to the above, which presents a mild and inoffensive appearance, is the head of an adult male animal. This measures fully fourteen inches from the chin to the nape, and is bulky in proportion. The hands and feet of the same creature are likewise preserved in spirit, and show in perfection one great peculiarity of the species, the close union of the fingers up to the third joint, as well as the extreme grasping power of the hind feet. Another skeleton, still larger than the preceding one, is preserved dry. This animal must have measured fully six feet in height when in a perfectly upright posture. This skeleton, as well as the skull and the principal bones of a somewhat smaller gorilla, has been, in the most courteous and liberal spirit, presented to the Free Public Museum. The head, hands, feet, and bones of the large animal first spoken of are intended as a contribution to the British Museum.

SERIOUS AFFAIR NEAR SHEFFIELD.—Rumours having been circulated of the exhumation of bodies by the sexton of the Wardsend Cemetery, near Sheffield, and of his having sold them for the purposes of dissection, the attention of the police has been directed to the circumstance. On examination they found a large number of bodies in an excavation in the cemetery, some of which were mutilated. On Tuesday evening a mob went to the cemetery, and, enraged at the sight of the bodies, broke into a house formerly occupied by the sexton, and then partly furnished for the use of the minister; they forcibly entered the place, broke the doors and windows, destroyed the furniture, and tore the surplice into rags. They then went to the sexton's house, turned out his wife, who was alone, and set fire to the premises. The house, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The damage exceeds £500.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES.—Within the memory of the oldest inhabitants in the eastern district a finer spring, or weather more conducive to the growth and development of all kinds of agricultural produce, has not been experienced. The warm showers have stimulated the corn crops in the most marvellous manner, so that in some districts in Essex the wheat has already broken into ear, and the spring corn wears the most promising appearance. There will this year be an abundance of straw, and from the general appearance of the wheat crops, should no unforeseen casualty arise, a full average crop is anticipated. Beans and peas never looked in finer condition, the former being happily free from the black fly so prevalent at this season of the year, and the latter strong on the bine and well covered with blossom. Upon the whole, the prospects of farmers have not for many years been so encouraging.

A STATUE in commemoration of the public services and private virtues of the late Joseph Sturge was inaugurated at Birmingham on Wednesday with great éclat.



## THE DERBY DAY.

## THE JOURNEY OUT.

ONCE a year the citizens of London assert their prerogative of self-government and order themselves to keep holiday. There are other occasions when the Ministry for the time being or some particular department reigns supreme, and is obeyed with becoming deference. Red-letter days and national holidays are never disregarded; but Derby Day is the people's special institution. The enormous influx of foreigners to the metropolis gave additional éclat to the celebration this year, and, large as have been the numbers attending the race on all occasions hitherto, they fell very far short indeed of the myriads who on Wednesday found themselves at the critical moment in that beautiful part of Surrey with which the racing fame of England is inseparably associated.

The ways of getting to Epsom are innumerable, but practically they all resolve themselves into two methods—the road and the rail. For those impassable natures who love their ease and dignity, and who look on at the Derby as they would at any ordinary spectacle, with little pleasure and with less surprise, the railway offers paramount facilities for going and returning. Those, also, who are pressed for time naturally avail themselves of that mode of transit. But for the great mass of Londoners—the votaries proper of the Derby, who keep its anniversary religiously, and seek to make it yield as much enjoyment as possible—there is only one way of approaching the racecourse, and that is by the road. So at least thought a large proportion of those who on Wednesday gave themselves up as willing victims to the attractions of the scene. London must have been on foot, or rather on wheels, at an early hour. Vehicles were streaming out of town by all the practicable routes as early as six o'clock, the major part of these, of course, belonging to early birds bent on combining duty with pleasure and profit with both; but long before nine o'clock roomy coaches and prancing horses were at work in many of the leading thoroughfares collecting passengers and taking in stores.

From the force of habit one is led to speak of the old coaching days as an Augustan era, departed never to return, and of horses as if their breed and numbers had since been necessarily on the decline. But it is fairly open to question whether, before the days of railroads, a more goodly, or, at any rate, a more numerous, cavalcade ever poured forth from the metropolis. Certainly, of late years, it has had no equal in point of magnitude. To say that every kind of vehicle, in or out of repair, had its representative in the motley gathering is only to repeat what has been said of every Derby Day since the origin of our modern Olympic sports. The lordly four-in-hand, the humbler brougham, the pert dogcart, the ponderous omnibus, and the plebeian "barrow" of the genuine costermonger, abounded everywhere; Hansom cabs transformed themselves into perfect bowers, and flourished all along the line; while among the indescribable ruck of vehicles there was something which looked very like a mourning-coach that had either banished dull care for the day or become reckless through excess of grief. As far as the eye could reach, in advance and to the rear, there was the same *olla podrida* of diverse and yet strangely consistent elements. Sometimes the body of carriages was folded up into triple coils, sometimes it spread itself out into a long, thin line: occasionally it got over the ground smoothly and rapidly; more frequently it advanced, when it did move forward, in short and jerky stages. At many points of the journey stoppage was the rule and progress the exception; and hundreds who left London must have found on their arrival—if they did arrive at all—that all the races were concluded, and that nothing remained to them but the "fun of the road" on the way home. The carriages were not more unlike each other than their occupants. The well-bred composure of one set of travellers was in marked contrast with the high animal spirits and conversational tendencies of another class. The interloutory observations of the latter were by no means limited to the circles in which they originated. That description of badinage, of which the name, according to Mr. Disraeli, has not yet found its way into the Parliamentary lexicon, is well known, and in high favour along the road to Epsom. Nothing was too high or too low to escape notice, and the more piquant the comment the more general satisfaction it appeared to afford. Musicians of various grades of excellence were units in the procession, and some of them enlivened the more tedious portions of the journey by their performances; but there ought to be a sweeping measure passed before next Derby Day for the suppression as a nuisance of young gentlemen who seize occasions of this kind to acquire confidence in the rendering of their elementary exercises. As might have been expected from the rickety state of many of the vehicles, some were put hors de combat at a very early stage, until recourse could be had to the village blacksmith, whose heart would undoubtedly rejoice if "each morning saw some work begun" of an equally remunerative character.

## THE RACECOURSE.

The coup-d'œil of the racecourse on Epsom Downs is simply indescribable. Mounting the hill which leads to Tattenham Corner, before any general view of the ground is obtained, the senses are first arrested by a confused and excited hum of voices which might almost lead to the supposition that the fate of England's greatest annual race was at that instant being decided. This impression is corrected a moment later when the full grandeur of the scene bursts upon the eye. A gigantic amphitheatre, in which the formation of the ground supplies the place of architectural elevation, is alive with human beings. A swarm of humanity of all grades, of all ages, and of all conditions, covers the ground for miles. Thousands are cooped up there in the Grand Stand and its satellite inclosures; tens of thousands are roaming far and wide over the turf, moving restlessly to and fro, and, like the sea—the great original type of perpetual motion—now covering particular points with a wave, and now withdrawing and leaving them bare. The barriers of this flood are the ranges of carriages which surround and keep it on every side—broader and deeper and more formidable barriers this year, because the tide itself is greater.

In the vicinity of the Grand Stand betting is going on with much animation. The Marquis is the favourite, but other horses are in much request. Mr. Merry's is a name of power, and the entries in his behalf are frequently referred to in terms betokening solid approval. While the babel of tongues is at its height a bell rings, and there is a perceptible hush. Some time elapses before the course is cleared, and then it is only the preliminary contest for the Manor Plate which takes place.

## THE GREAT RACE.

Then came the preparations for the event of the day, and as the moment approached which was to determine the fears, hopes, and expectations of so many months, the excitement of the multitude became intense.

The action of several of the horses as they cantered towards the starting-place excited hopes of ultimate success, but the most favourable impression was created by Buckstone, who appeared to glide along at top speed without any straining or unnecessary exertion. Of all duties connected with the turf those of starter must surely be the most thankless and responsible. Three or four times did this officer succeed in rousing the jockeys in line, like a brilliant bar of prismatic colour, and in as many instances was the start spoiled by the waywardness or temper of some particular horse. Ultimately they dashed off in a magnificent burst, and rushed at high speed toward Tattenham Corner. The rise is a severe one the whole way, but the ground possessed the softness and elasticity of a sponge, and lifted the group along, the pace increasing at every stride. For a few seconds they were lost to view behind the crest of the hill, and it was as they darted into sight again that the truest conception of the rate at which they were sweeping on might be gained. That pale sudden flash which lights up an assembly when thousands of men turn their faces simultaneously in a given direction passed over the crowd as the horses reappeared. On they came in a glittering rush, the favourite leading by a clear length, but the others grouped so that it was impossible to tell which would ultimately be second. Nearing the Grand Stand a desperate effort was made, and the struggle was so keen that the Japanese Ambassadors, who occupied

special seats in the stewards' box, warmed up into something like the interest of ordinary mortals, and leant forward to discover the winner. A struggle, a rally, a final burst, and the three leading horses went past the post in a hard knot, carrying with them a cloud of passions and sensations wilder and more furious than ever formed the basis of a German poet's dream. A pause of a few moments, and the telegraph spoke: the winner was—not The Marquis, not Buckstone, but—Caractacus, against whom the odds had been as great as 40 to 1.

## THE WINNER.

Caractacus, the winner, is a very fine bay colt, and was bred by Mr. Blenkiron, of Middle Park, Eltham, Kent. He has been prepared by a private and hitherto unknown trainer, and he was ridden by the lad who attended him. His performances have been varied: he was second to Elcho in the Great Metropolitan Stakes, second to Duke Rollo in the Biennial Stakes at Newmarket Craven Meeting, was beaten easily by Ivanhoff in the Great Northern Handicap at York Spring, and won the Somersetshire Stakes at Bath very easily. The excitement of the great race, and the unexpected success of an extreme outsider, had scarcely subsided when the last race of the day was run. Then the million was soon again upon road or rail en route for their various destinations.

## A FRENCHMAN'S OPINION OF ENGLISH BEAUTY.

A FRENCH gentleman in London, writing to a friend in Paris, gives the following as the result of his observation of English female beauty:—

I am going to write on a subject, my good friend, which Mrs. M— says she cannot imagine how I can be so silly as to talk about, and she keeps on repeating the English word "nonsense"—I mean the beautiful women of England. Is that nonsense? I hate that word nonsense. On one or two occasions, when I have used amiable words to a beautiful English girl, she has exclaimed, "O! nonsense, Monsieur Auguste!" I repeat I hate that word. Let me at starting confess that I believe the women of England and Ireland to be the most physically beautiful in the world. The mixing of the various groups of mankind who have from time to time landed on these islands, together with the dampness of the atmosphere, which favours a fair complexion, are united accidents which have combined in producing beautiful forms, great variety in the colour of the flesh, hair, and eyes, and regular features. In the print-shop windows of London there are now displayed several portraits of the beauties of the Court of Queen Victoria. What varied and striking loveliness between the Duchesses of Manchester and La Fayette, Constance Grosvenor, and yet how both are equally impressively charming! Can any one help loving such angelic humanity? Mrs. M— may call them "nonsense," *des sottises, des bêtises*, or *what she means*; but for a Frenchman these ladies are sublime. There is often a pathos, a sentiment in the English female face which is very attractive. And, mind you, it is not in the Court circles only that this beauty is found. I am going to confess a little incident which occurred to me as an illustration of the prevalence of beauty in all classes. The English, strange to say, in a city so black and smoky, cause their female servants to paint with a pure white mixture the stone immediately outside the street doorway of the house, and precisely where an iron machine is placed to clean the mud from your boots. As I was proceeding to the exhibition I saw a lady (I call her lady because she looked like one in the face) on her knees performing this whitening process. I wish to state that that female domestic was perfectly beautiful. You might live in Paris or in Vienna a week and not meet with such a complete beauty. Dark brown hair, blue eyes, such a skin, such arms! my Gallic emotions almost tempted me to speak to her—to take her from that humble condition of life, educate her, and wed her to some handsome man for the propagation of the beautiful. Of course, Mrs. M— would call this "nonsense." Ah! it is, nevertheless, a land of female beauty. The men, doubtless, often look stupid, but they are not so. I've no interest in men.

As regards the dress of the fair daughters of Albion, I think it is a little improved since '51; but there is much to be done before they will approach the good taste which belongs especially to France. Englishwomen have no idea of the proper combination of colours. They do not purchase a bonnet, or a shawl, or a dress, calculating what will go well together; they do not study harmony of colours, or decided happy contrasts. They buy each portion of their toilet without design, study, or reference to articles of toilet already in their wardrobe. Another detraction—the practice of buying cheap chiffons, cheap silks, cheap finery, is universal. Even a lady will put on sham lace, and sham Indian shawls, and sham furs. The more humble classes will not dress as such, but robe themselves in cheap silks, and wear cheap flowers in their bonnets. All women in England try to dress alike—cheap, showy toilettes—always in bad taste. The English young lady does not walk or move about a salon with the ease and grace of our own countrywomen; they are better educated, however, are more independent in their manner, have more self-reliance, speak more what they think, and yet, when married, they have much less influence over their husbands than in France. Let me see how I can best give you an idea of the occupations of an English lady, the daughter of "a gentleman." Mrs. M—'s Mary Augusta is, I should think, about twenty. I find her in the morning, after breakfast, writing letters. English young ladies are always writing letters. Then, later, she reads fashionable romances, which just now are romantic histories of the clergy; a little later she is at the pianoforte singing a German or Spanish song. The young ladies of London will learn to sing in all languages—why I know not—it is the fashion. Later in the day she is at a flower show or a concert, wherever there are most milords and miladies. In England there are people who will pay to be in the same room with the fashionable aristocracy. A ride or drive in the park, dinner, and a ball or the Italian Opera, close the day, as in other civilised cities.

I have now told you what I think of the lovely young ladies amongst whom I have the happiness to live just now. I like them—ah! I love them! I hope I may say this without being offensive. I think their education is more honest than that of girls in France—they make more true women in England than do. There is something to learn, however, on both sides; and oh that French parents had as pretty children, not for our sakes, my good friend, but for those who will come after us! Will you say "nonsense," too?

There! After that last paragraph, the ladies of England at least have little to grumble at in French criticism.

EARL GRANVILLE'S FETE AT CHISWICK.—Earl Granville gave an afternoon fete at the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick on Saturday last. The company began to arrive at three, and carriages continued to set down until nearly six o'clock. The company altogether numbered nearly 2000 persons, and included their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Annumale and suite, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Doria and Princess M. Doria, the Princess Murat and the Princess Anna Murat. If it was the intention of the host to show to a large section of our foreign visitors how an English nobleman entertains his guests, that intention was most pleasingly and successfully carried out, the scene being of a character calculated to leave a lasting impression on the minds of all present. A cosmopolitan feeling of sociality seemed to animate the occasion, the Ministry chatting with the Opposition, Marquises gossiping with manufacturers, and visitors whose dark countenances bore testimony to the influence of a tropical sun laughing with respectfully-attired ladies, and eating ices with enviable gusto. The excellent band of the Grenadier Guards performed at intervals throughout the afternoon, which on many accounts may be considered a memorable one. Among the guests were her Majesty's commissioners for the International Exhibition, the finance and building committees, the foreign commissioners, members of the colonial commissions, her Majesty's Cabinet Ministers, the Ambassadors of several countries, a large number of the nobility, and the most distinguished foreigners at present in this country.

A FEMALE REVOLT IN NEW YORK.—It is stated in recent advices that in New York the wives of the soldiers had assembled in the City Hall, with their children in their arms, and threatened the Mayor, when he endeavoured to appease their clamour for money, that they would leave their children around his house. Many of them complained, and it is alleged justly in the newspapers that their husbands had not received any pay for three or even six months. The Mayor's eloquence was lost on them—they burst into the halls and seized upon the "City Fathers," who were only rescued by the police from their grip, and a scene which could have been by no means agreeable to the sufferers took place, without any apparent termination.

THE ADMIRERS OF GENERAL LAMORICIERE presented him on Thursday last with a gold medal and a magnificently ornamented album. These presents are offered to the General instead of the "sword of honour" which was subscribed for after the affair of Castelfidardo, but which he declined to accept.

REDUCTION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.—Austria seems to have resolved upon a material reduction of her army. The effective strength is about to be diminished by 75,000 men; and it is declared that the Imperial Cabinet has consented to the reduction of 8,000,000 florins proposed by the finance commission of the Reichsrath. The war budget presented by the Government for the current year. The same commission has passed two motions. By the first it declares that the Chamber should call upon the Government to settle Italian affairs definitively in such a manner that it will be able to dispense with the employment of a numerous army in Venetia; by the second it proposes that the vote demanded for the Molteno corps should be granted only for the present year, calling upon the Government to put an end to this abnormal state of things as soon as possible.

## Literature.

*The Correspondence of Leigh Hunt.* Edited by his eldest Son. With Portrait. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

In reviewing, not very long ago, the "Autobiography of Leigh Hunt," we said the greater part of what we should think it useful to say about his character and reputation. His career is so well known that we should not think of repeating its leading incidents. The book before us is very full of interesting matter to readers who only know how to read—a class so limited in number that we should not think these expensive volumes would "pay." But they contain embodied the very spirit of the age in which Mr. Hunt "flourished," as well as the character of the man himself, which is really a useful study. Some of the most incidental notices of things and persons are, as might be expected, very amusing. On the 20th of May, 1813, Hunt, writing from "Surrey Gaol" to his wife, tells her he is "at present trying a composition called ginger beer, which has all the pleasantness and usefulness of soda water without striking cold upon one;" and he goes on to suggest that Mrs. Hunt should "make the experiment along with" him, and expresses his hope that she would be able to get some at Brighton, where she was staying with the children. This mention of a now familiar drink as a thing to be experimented with falls very oddly on more modern ears, like the passage in one of the "Indicator" essays, in which Government clerks, on a hot day, are represented as reading the paper and drinking "spruce beer," an article of which one has now only a very remote, old-world sort of notion. The fondness for aerated drinks which peeps out in this ginger-beer passage is one illustration out of those which abound in all memorials of the man, and of the intense biliousness of his habit. He was quite aware of this, and that it was congenital and ineradicable; and it was chiefly the terrible languors that attend such a habit which limited his activity and made him sometimes querulous and (what is called) poor-spirited. Two things poor Leigh Hunt wanted very badly: he wanted health, which he never had for a week together all his life, though he was, unluckily, one of those invalids of whose ailments people will not take account, because there is nothing to show for them but a yellow tinge of the eyes. And he wanted, almost as much, a great passion. He fell in love (such love as it was) too early, and was married before he could know his mind. This saved him from some evils, but it stunted his growth in the best part of him. The letters which are given in the correspondence as love-letters are no more letters of love than they are sermons,—not quite so much. It is easy to see that, all his life long, Leigh Hunt never had a heartfelt, though no man was more capable of being transformed by intense emotion. Everywhere one sees traces of thoughtful, conscientious affection; however, sometimes running, as was not unnatural, to the very verge of the maudlin. It was the unconscious "exaggeration" by which a nature never moved to its very base, tried to impose upon itself.

Criticism upon Leigh Hunt and his works has usually been unfair in one of two ways: it has been too highly sugared or it has been intolerantly written from what is supposed to be a "manly" point of view. No doubt Leigh Hunt was wanting in robustness of habit, taking him whichever way one chooses. But he had as much right to his peculiarities as any one of us, and was entitled to find, unrebuked, his own peculiar hole, round or square, and do his work in it without being teased by people who keep a procrustes-bed of moral judgment, and do not like to see things and persons work after their kind, so long as it be with sincerely good intent. Leigh Hunt was not "manly" in any sense which (for instance) Mr. Kingsley or Mr. Thomas Hughes would recognise it; but a human creature is to be praised or blamed according to his use of what he has had given him to use, not according as he falls short of arbitrary standards of conduct. And in strict truth all standards, even the most catholic, are arbitrary. Those who snub the memory of Mr. Hunt because he would have winced very much at Christian pugilism have only read half the "Tom Brown." Was little Arthur "manly" or not?

The letters to be found in the book of notable persons known to Mr. Hunt are, to our thinking, full of interest. Macaulay shows in a most amiable light; so does John Forster, Robert Bell, Charles Ollier, Harry Cornwall, Mrs. Shelley, and others. The glimpse you get of Macvey Napier, the editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, is very instructive. Macaulay assures Leigh Hunt in a very wise, gentle letter that Napier has a kind, true heart; yet he writes rude, lumbering, "shoppy" letters, in which money matters are touched with a coarseness which is almost incredible. Napier may have had as much good nature as Shelley, but Shelley would have made a present of a thousand pounds with less fuss than the other would have accepted an article.

*Miscellaneous Poems.* By JOHN CRITCHLEY PRINCE. Manchester: Heywood. London: Simpkin and Co.

Mr. Prince has for many years been known as one of the most meritorious of the working-class poets. Fifteen years ago his was a popular name in what was then called "people's literature," and his delivery of "people's" sentiments on political and social questions was, we believe, always inoffensive; whilst the love of Nature which appeared on the surface of his writings was evidently sincere. The present little collection has some really good qualities, and those of our readers who have half-a-crown to spare may do worse than buy it and look over it. We are particularly pleased with the manly simplicity of the "dedicatory sonnet" to Mr. Heywood; and, on the whole, we like Mr. Prince quite as well for what he does *not* say as for what he does say. It is pleasant to find him keeping in his old age (we suppose him to be well stricken in years) so green a heart and fancy and so firm a faith in what is good, after a career which, we gather from his own confessions, has not been too well calculated to keep his aims true and his trust unshaken.

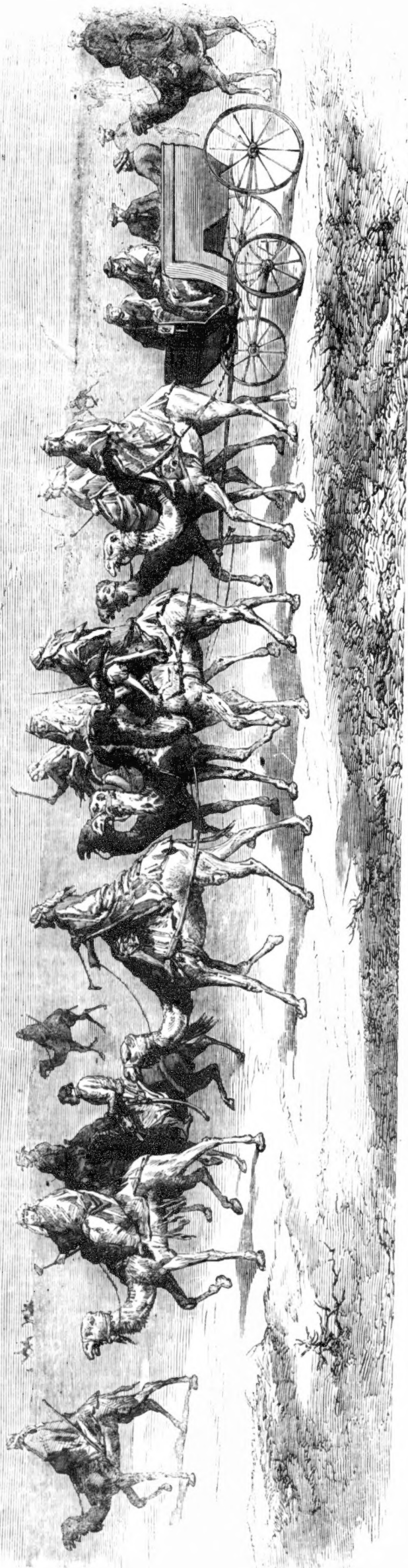
*Defence of the Rev. Rowland Williams, D.D., in the Archdeaconry of Canterbury.* By JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN, M.A. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Mr. Stephen has done well, we think, to print from the shorthand-writer's notes his almost exhaustive defence of Mr. Williams. We warmly commend the book as very instructive reading, not to persons specially interested in theological questions, for to them it will probably contain nothing or but little that is new, but to general readers, who may learn from it, with surprise, what a quantity of "heresy" there is in the writings of English divines of accredited orthodoxy. In plain and positive fact, there is not a single shade of dissent from the vulgar reading of the Thirty-nine Articles which cannot plead the sanction of some great name on which nobody ever thinks of casting a suspicion. This is no secret to those who have made theological literature a study; but it will be news to the enormous majority of readers, and news that will do them good by shaking their self-confidence and suggesting to them that only the ignorant can remain intolerant.

Mr. Stephen has, of course, quoted Paley on the question of "Subscription;" but is he aware that in Mr. Meadley's "Life" of that much-and-foolishly abused man there is a correspondence with an inquirer on the subject, which correspondence contains more specific "utterances" of the Archdeacon than any of his books or pamphlets?

In these days of social science and domestic economy it is pleasant to see the sixth edition of a little book which, in less than two hundred pages, includes the real practical part of the latter subject. Mr. W. B. Tegetmeier's "Domestic Economy" has been adopted as the text-book in the principal training colleges; and the commissioners appointed to investigate the education in the mining districts declare that, after going through this course, a girl would probably obtain two pounds a year more as a domestic servant than she could hope to receive under the ordinary want of system. From the house and its furniture, through the subjects of food, ventilation, the principles of cooking, clothing, and washing, to the keeping of domestic animals, hints on domestic surgery and medicine, and district visiting, Mr. Tegetmeier brings before us in this little manual—and for eightpence—the result of his well-known experience and practical scientific knowledge.





THE FRENCH COMMISSIONERS, ATTENDED BY M. LESEPS, PROCEEDING TO INSPECT THE WORKS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Suez Canal scheme, although it has created little confidence amongst English engineers, is said to be hastening towards fulfilment, and although the result will be doubtful, even after the completion of the work, there is no lack of temporary enthusiasm in the expressions of those who have been most deeply concerned in the operations. In November last year a commission was named in Trieste to visit the works, since the proposed canal was likely to exercise considerable influence on Austrian commerce; and the members of that commission were received in Egypt by M. Leseps, who himself directed their investigations. At that time the fresh-water canal, which was to carry the waters of the Nile to the centre of the isthmus, was so little advanced that some months were required for its completion. This, however, was the point of departure for the travellers, and to indicate their situation it is necessary to remember that the "sweet-water canal," rising in the cultivated district of Egypt, cuts the maritime canal at right angles towards the middle of the isthmus, at the height of the natural lake, called Lake Timsah.

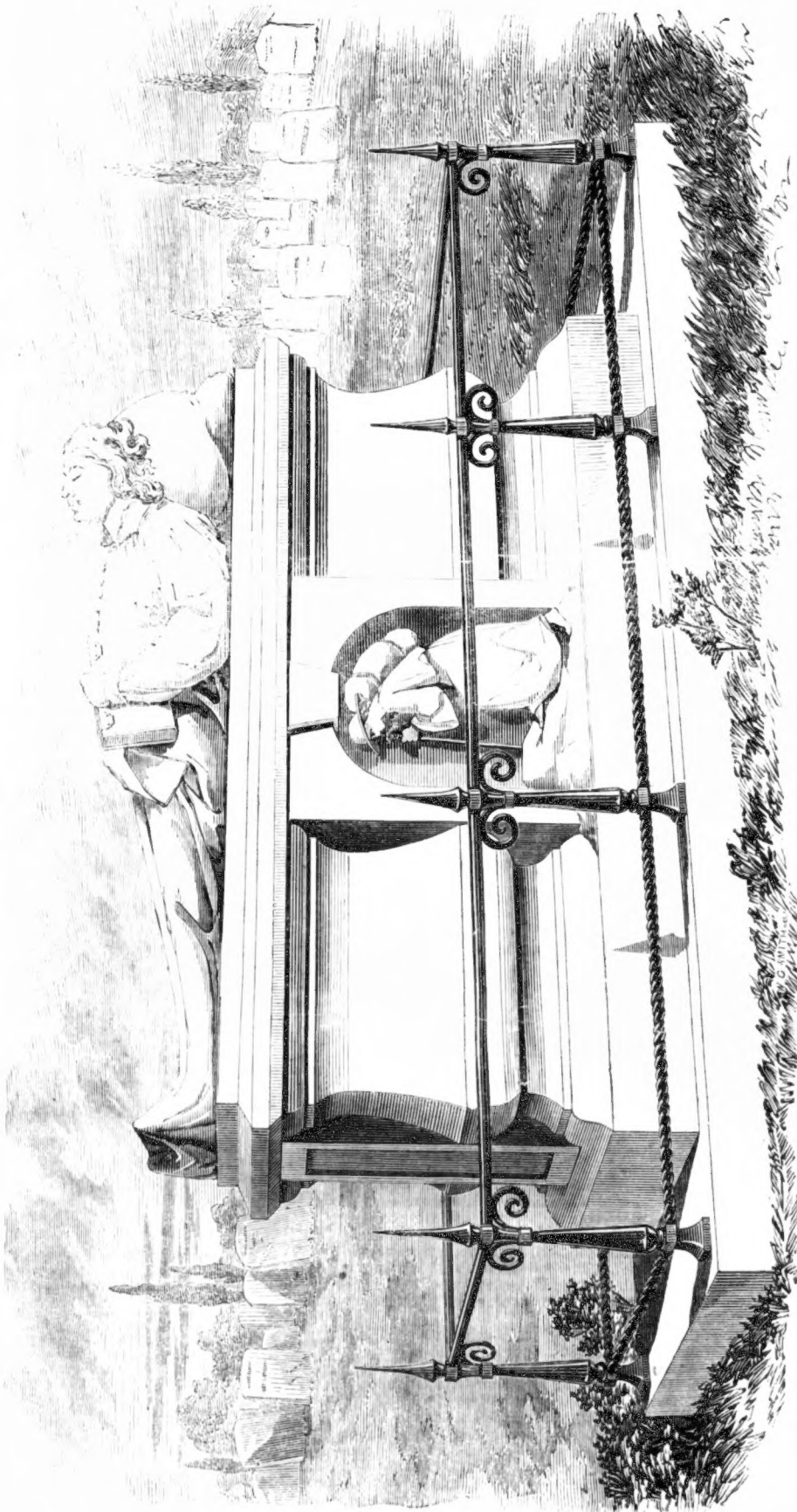
At the present time the maritime canal is opened as far as Lake Timsah, where it meets the fresh-water canal; but the caravan conducted by M. De Leseps had first to descend in a boat the fresh-water canal, where works were proceeding, and thence, in order to reach Timsah, across the desert, it became necessary to use the ordinary modes of transit in use in the country. Once arrived at the place where the maritime canal becomes navigable, they had to embark and continue their journey towards the sea. Our illustration represents the departure of the commission from the fresh-water canal across the country to the lake. In the carriage were seated Messieurs Revoltella, banker, of Trieste; Doctor Aubert Roche, physician to the party; Voisin, engineer and general director of the works; Alfred Fémieux, who represented the contractor. Behind the carriage, on horseback, rode M. Laroche, engineer to the company; on the dromedary,

M. Larousse, hydrographic engineer. At the head of the caravan marched the guide, and, following him, on another dromedary, M. Ferdinand de Leseps.

The report of the commission was favourable to the project; and, now that the scheme is more advanced, the Viceroy of Egypt is reported to have said at Paris that the waters of the two seas will be united within a year from this date, when an elaborate ceremony and world-wide fête is to take place. Scientific persons from all parts of the world are to be invited, as well as those who have promoted the work in a financial point of view. It is not, however, pretended that the canal will be open for navigation within twelve months. That event may not take place for at least three years; but there will be a "meeting of the waters" of the two seas, and such a triumph is to be celebrated with great pomp. M. Gudin, the famous French marine-painter, is engaged by the Viceroy to be present and make sketches for a large historical picture.

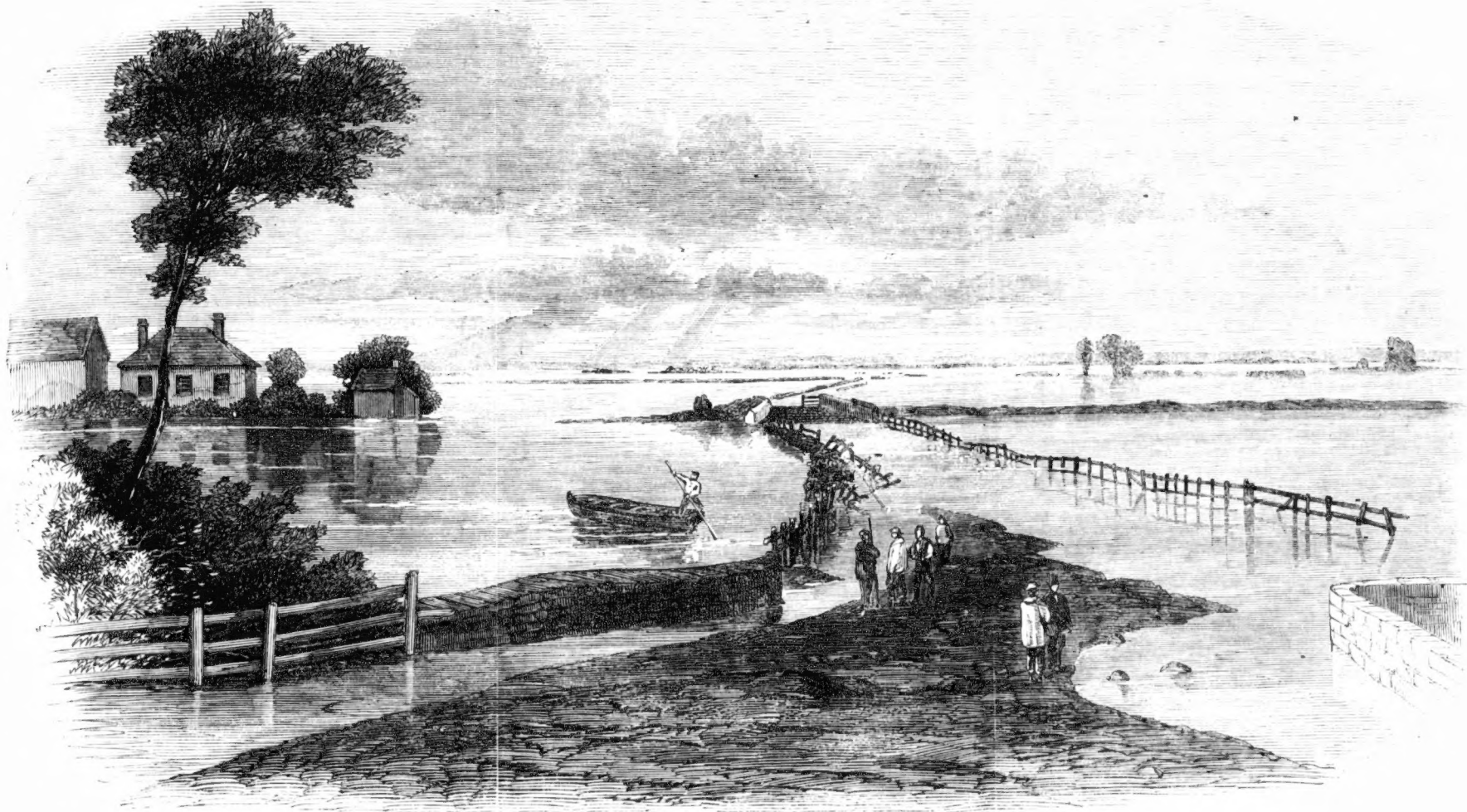
## BUNYAN'S TOMB.

ON the 21st ult. the memorial tomb which has been erected in Bunhill-fields on the grave of the "immortal dreamer" was inaugurated in the presence of the Earl of Shaftesbury; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. Baines, M.P.; Mr. F. Crossley, M.P.; Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. A. Haldane, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, E. Garbett, R. Maguire; A. Tidman, D.D., Secretary of the London Missionary Society; W. Grigsby, W. Bunting, and others. The weather was singularly unfavourable, the rain pouring down in torrents; the audience, however, was large, and a determination appeared to exist to keep possession of any favourable spot for seeing the ceremony, in spite of the drenching showers. Under these circumstances (the tomb having been uncovered) the meeting adjourned to the Wesleyan Chapel in the City-road, which had been kindly granted for the purpose, when Mr. Hirst, the honorary secretary, read a statement to the following effect:—



MONUMENT TO JOHN BUNYAN RECENTLY ERECTED IN THE BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND.





THE MARSHLAND INUNDATION.—VIEW FROM TIENEY-GATE.

"During the last fifty years two attempts have been made to raise, by public subscription, a national monument to that eminent man of God around whose grave we have just stood. Unsuccessful as these proved, foiled perhaps by mismanagement, a general impression has long prevailed that a well-directed appeal to the admirers of Bunyan would be cheerfully responded to.

"About two years ago a committee was formed, with the Earl of Shaftesbury as its president, with a view to effect that object, as well as to restore and beautify the crumbling record which had so long and singularly disgraced the sacred spot.

"A few months' exertions sufficed to prove to the committee that the general suggestion was warmly received by Christians of all denominations; but in numerous cases the subscribers restricted their subscriptions to the restoration of the tomb in Bunhill-fields, whilst others, although with equal warmth recommending the restoration, advocated the erection of a monument in one of the leading metropolitan thoroughfares.

"Early in this year the funds at the disposal of the committee nearly approached the presumed cost of restoring and beautifying the tomb; and a design by Mr. Papworth, the sculptor, was selected for execution, subject to the approval of the president, who, with the committee, was guided in the choice of this design by its singular suitability to the purpose, and its recognition at once as a memorial to the immortal allegorist John Bunyan.

"The restoration has been completed to the satisfaction of the committee, who hope that it will meet with the approbation of all those who have contributed towards it.

"The material used throughout is Portland stone; and it may prove additionally interesting to the antiquarian to hear that parts of the old tomb which were in a sufficiently sound state have been employed in the restoration.

"Since the intimation of an inauguration has gone forth the committee has received numerous communications on the subject inquiring whether this memorial is to supersede the original idea of a metropolitan monument in one of our leading public thoroughfares; others offer local assistance, and express a hope that the erection of a public testimonial will be effected.

"As the intention of the committee from the first was to erect a monument as well as to restore the tomb, it may be desirable at this meeting to state that the committee has still that object in view, and will feel obliged by all the admirers of Bunyan who may desire to see the object consummated, and who will kindly give their aid and local interest, communicating with the honorary secretary."

The design of this memorial is in harmony with the subject, expressing much by its chaste simplicity. Recumbent on the upper stone of the work Bunyan is represented in the calm repose of death, clasping the Bible with one hand, whilst the other lies powerless by his side. Beneath this, and on each side, are alto-relievi boldly cut—one illustrating the departure of Pilgrim from the city of Destruction, and the other his arrival at the Cross. The end panels receive the inscriptions—that at the feet recording the date of Bunyan's death, and that at the head the following:—"Erected by public subscription, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, May, 1862." The whole is surrounded by a novel bronzed rail; and the dimensions of the whole are, in length 8ft. 6in., and in height 6ft. 3in.

The artist of this work—Mr. Edgar Papworth, the sculptor, who distinguished himself by carrying away one of the special prizes in the great Wellington competition—has produced a work of great merit. It is unquestionably a monument to Bunyan, and to no one else; and this fact, it appears from the report, guided the committee

in their selection. The likeness of Bunyan in the British Museum was the one selected for Mr. Papworth to work from, and the stone bears the impress of truth.

Bunhill-fields, although containing the remains of many distinguished men, had no very striking monumental object until the erection of that to John Bunyan; and that may be said to stand out prominently as a work of art.

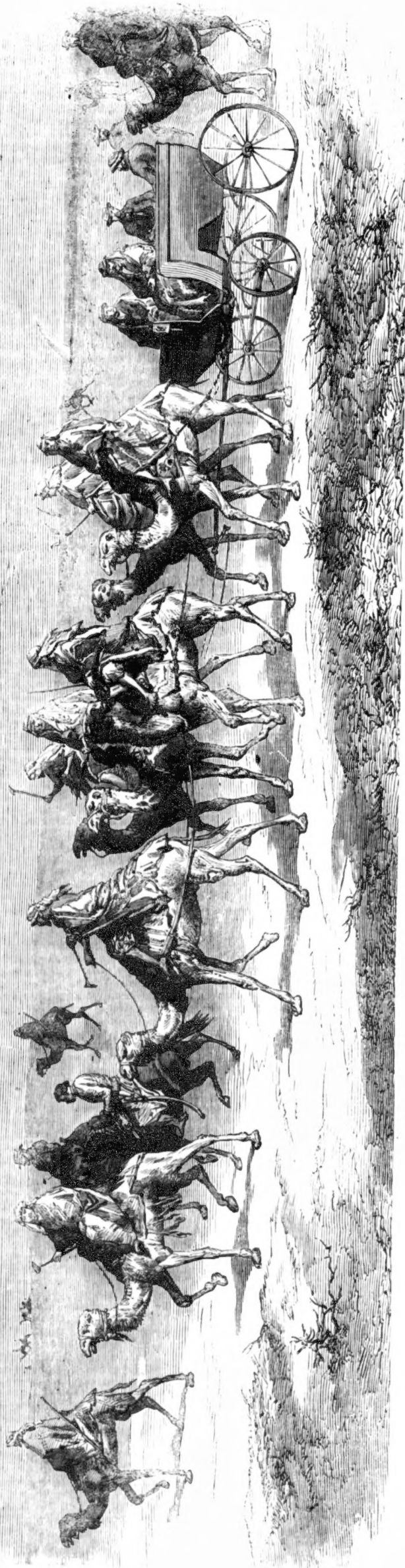
#### THE MIDDLE-LEVEL DELUGE.

THE anxiety and danger resulting from the bursting of the sluice on the fens still continue, notwithstanding that every exertion is being made to stay the evil. Constructing a dam across a tidal stream one would have supposed to be a very elementary operation in practical engineering; but the rules laid down by the profession for such cases have to encounter two peculiar difficulties in the Middle-level drain—the strata of the country are of treacherous live sand and a soft yielding clay, and the Ouse tides rush with unusual rapidity. To persist, therefore, in repeating vain attempts to form a clay dam after more than one failure had proved their futility was a mistake, though complaint would, no doubt, have been general had not the readiest and quickest means been first tried. At last the engineers have resorted to the tedious but certain construction of a cofferdam. By screw piles a platform has been erected over the drain, in which eight or ten piling-engines are now driving piles in two rows some thirty feet apart, and at intervals of seven feet in the rows, entirely across from bank to bank. The tops of the piles are connected together by strong timbers, diagonal iron braces holding the two rows of piling upright and rigid; and to support the structure against both the incoming tides and the outflowing ebbs, strong timber struts are being run



PUDDLING THE BANK OPPOSITE TO THE BROKEN SLUICE.





THE FRENCH COMMISSIONERS, ATTENDED BY M. LESSEPS, PROCEEDING TO INSPECT THE WORKS OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE Suez Canal scheme, although it has created little confidence amongst English engineers, is said to be hastening towards fulfilment, and although the result will be doubtful, even after the completion of the work, there is no lack of temporary enthusiasm in the expressions of those who have been most deeply concerned in the operations. In November last year a commission was named in Trieste to visit the works, since the proposed canal was likely to exercise considerable influence on Austrian commerce; and the members of that commission were received in Egypt by M. Lesseps, who himself directed their investigations. At that time the fresh-water canal, which was to carry the waters of the Nile to the centre of the isthmus, was so little advanced that some months were required for its completion. This, however, was the point of departure for the travellers, and to indicate their situation it is necessary to remember that the "sweet-water canal," rising in the cultivated district of Egypt, cuts the maritime canal at right angles towards the middle of the isthmus, at the height of the natural lake, called Lake Timsah.

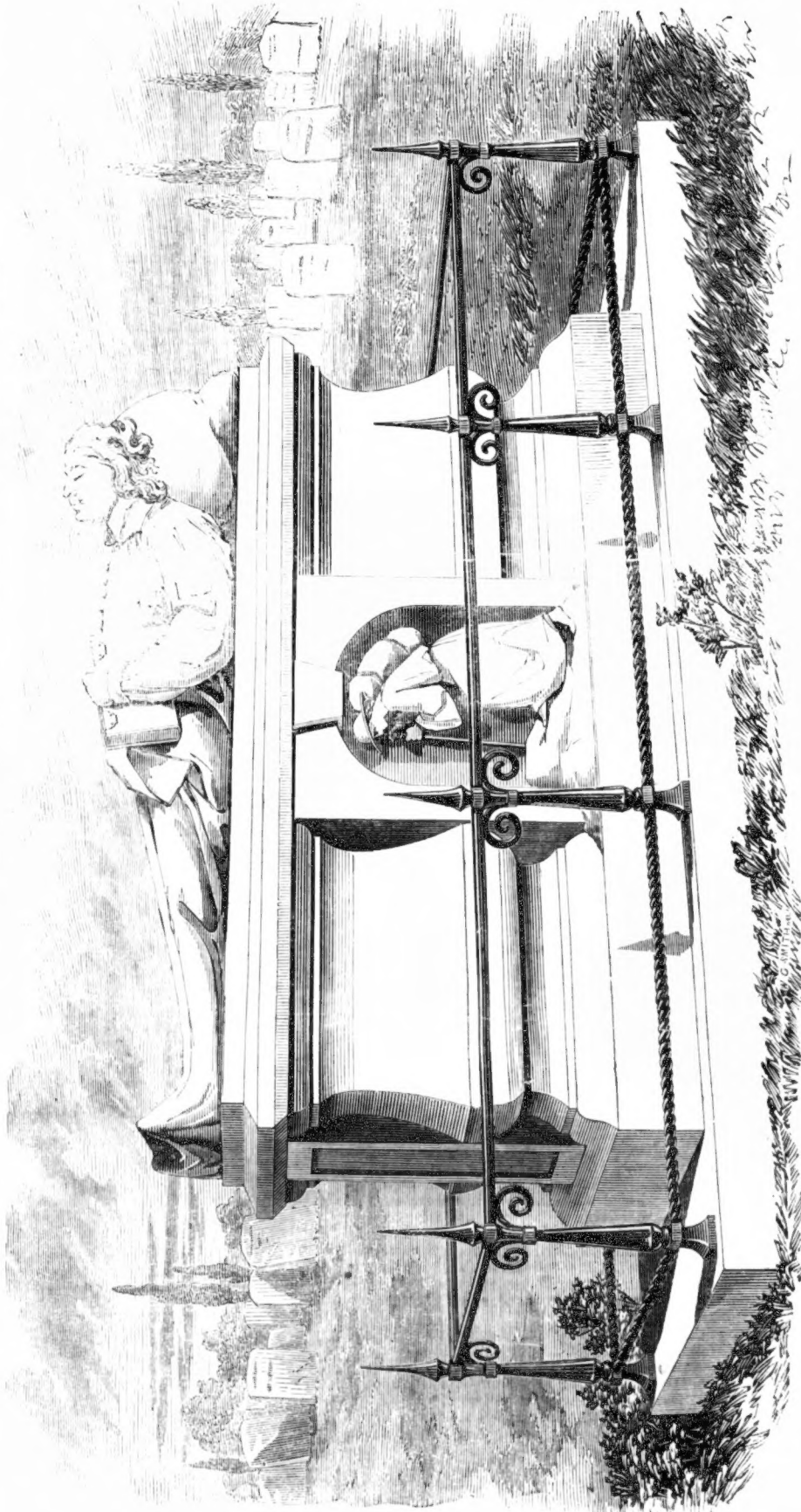
At the present time the maritime canal is opened as far as Lake Timsah, where it meets the fresh-water canal; but the caravan conducted by M. De Lesseps had first to descend in a boat the fresh-water canal, where works were proceeding, and thence, in order to reach Timsah, across the desert, it became necessary to use the ordinary modes of transit in use in the country. Once arrived at the place where the maritime canal becomes navigable, they had to embark and continue their journey towards the sea. Our illustration represents the departure of the commission from the fresh-water canal across the country to the lake. In the carriage were seated Messieurs Revollet, banker, of Trieste; Doctor Aubert Roche, physician to the party; Voisin, engineer and general director of the works; Alfred Feinieux, who represented the contractor. Behind the carriage, on horseback, rode M. Laroche, engineer to the company; on the dromedary,

M. Laroche, hydrographic engineer. At the head of the caravan marched the guide, and, following him, on another dromedary, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps.

The report of the commission was favourable to the project; and, now that the scheme is more advanced, the Viceroy of Egypt is reported to have said at Paris that the waters of the two seas will be united within a year from this date, when an elaborate ceremony and world-wide fête is to take place. Scientific persons from all parts of the world are to be invited, as well as those who have promoted the work in a financial point of view. It is not, however, pretended that the canal will be open for navigation within twelve months. That event may not take place for at least three years, but there will be a "meeting of the waters" of the two seas, and such a triumph is to be celebrated with great pomp. M. Gudin, the famous French marine-painter, is engaged by the Viceroy to be present and make sketches for a large historical picture.

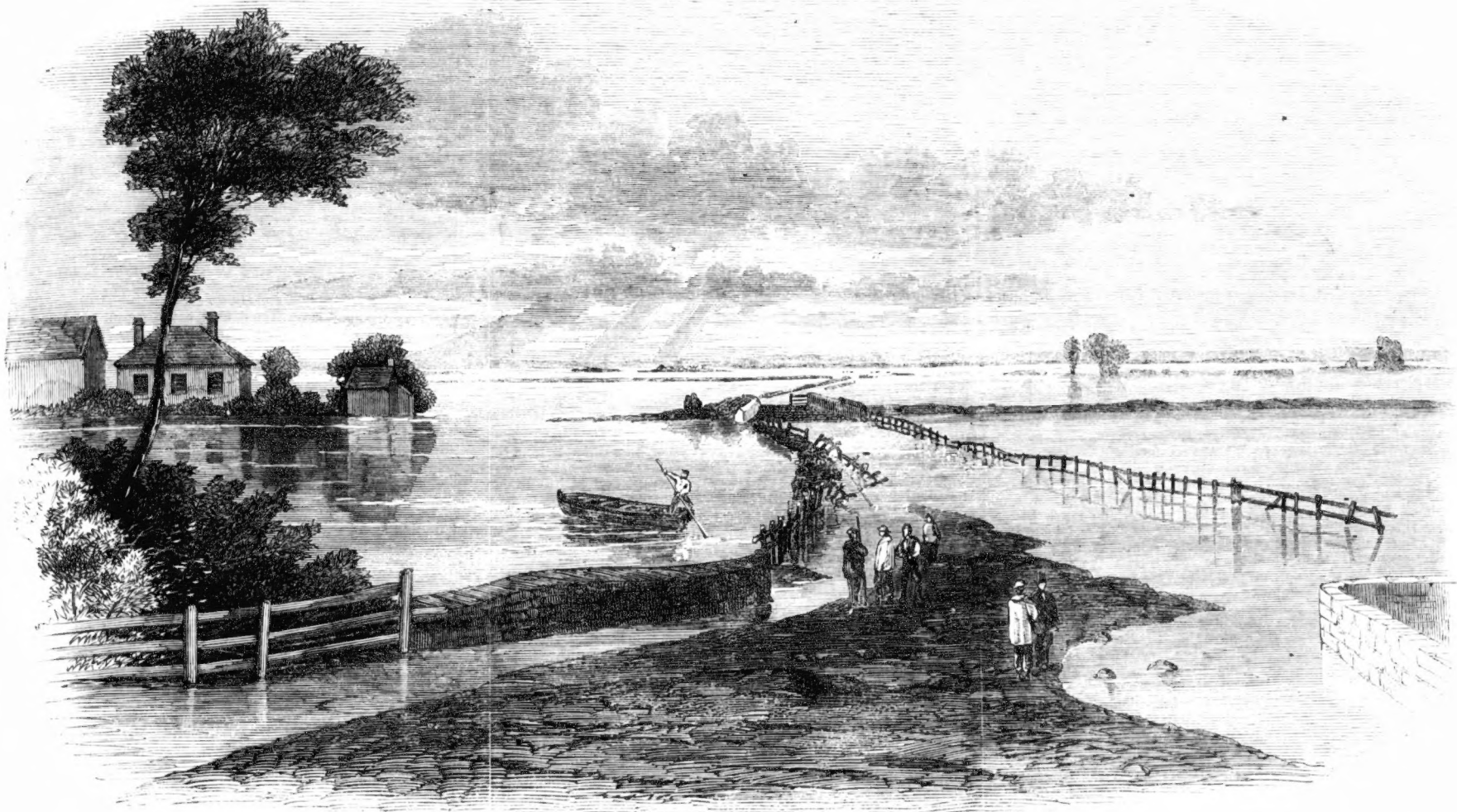
## BUNYAN'S TOMB.

ON the 21st ult. the memorial tomb which has been erected in Bunhill-fields on the grave of the "immortal dreamer" was inaugurated in the presence of the Earl of Shaftesbury; the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P.; Mr. Baines, M.P.; Mr. F. Crossley, M.P.; Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. A. Haldane, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, E. Garbett, R. Maguire; A. Tidman, D.D., Secretary of the London Missionary Society; W. Grigsby, W. Bunting, and others. The weather was singularly unfavourable, the rain pouring down in torrents; the audience, however, was large, and a determination appeared to exist to keep possession of any favourable spot for seeing the ceremony, in spite of the drenching showers. Under these circumstances (the tomb having been uncovered) the meeting adjourned to the Wesleyan Chapel in the City-road, which had been kindly granted for the purpose, when Mr. Hirst, the honorary secretary, read a statement to the following effect:—



MONUMENT TO JOHN BUNYAN RECENTLY ERECTED IN THE BUNHILL-FIELDS BURIAL-GROUND.





THE MARSHLAND INUNDATION.—VIEW FROM TILNEY-GATE.

"During the last fifty years two attempts have been made to raise, by public subscription, a national monument to that eminent man of God around whose grave we have just stood. Unsuccessful as these proved, foiled perhaps by mismanagement, a general impression has long prevailed that a well-directed appeal to the admirers of Bunyan would be cheerfully responded to.

"About two years ago a committee was formed, with the Earl of Shaftesbury as its president, with a view to effect that object, as well as to restore and beautify the crumbling record which had so long and singularly disgraced the sacred spot.

"A few months' exertions sufficed to prove to the committee that the general suggestion was warmly received by Christians of all denominations; but in numerous cases the subscribers restricted their subscriptions to the restoration of the tomb in Bunhill-fields, whilst others, although with equal warmth recommending the restoration, advocated the erection of a monument in one of the leading metropolitan thoroughfares.

"Early in this year the funds at the disposal of the committee nearly approached the presumed cost of restoring and beautifying the tomb; and a design by Mr. Papworth, the sculptor, was selected for execution, subject to the approval of the president, who, with the committee, was guided in the choice of this design by its singular suitability to the purpose, and its recognition at once as a memorial to the immortal allegorist John Bunyan.

"The restoration has been completed to the satisfaction of the committee, who hope that it will meet with the approbation of all those who have contributed towards it.

"The material used throughout is Portland stone; and it may prove additionally interesting to the antiquarian to hear that parts of the old tomb which were in a sufficiently sound state have been employed in the restoration.

"Since the intimation of an inauguration has gone forth the committee has received numerous communications on the subject inquiring whether this memorial is to supersede the original idea of a metropolitan monument in one of our leading public thoroughfares; others offer local assistance, and express a hope that the erection of a public testimonial will be effected.

"As the intention of the committee from the first was to erect a monument as well as to restore the tomb, it may be desirable at this meeting to state that the committee has still that object in view, and will feel obliged by all the admirers of Bunyan who may desire to see the object consummated, and who will kindly give their aid and local interest, communicating with the honorary secretary."

The design of this memorial is in harmony with the subject, expressing much by its chaste simplicity. Recumbent on the upper stone of the work Bunyan is represented in the calm repose of death, clasping the Bible with one hand, whilst the other lies powerless by his side. Beneath this, and on each side, are alto-relievi boldly cut—one illustrating the departure of Pilgrim from the city of Destruction, and the other his arrival at the Cross. The end panels receive the inscriptions—that at the feet recording the date of Bunyan's death, and that at the head the following:—"Erected by public subscription, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, May, 1862." The whole is surrounded by a novel bronzed rail; and the dimensions of the whole are, in length 8ft. 6in., and in height 6ft. 3in.

The artist of this work—Mr. Edgar Papworth, the sculptor, who distinguished himself by carrying away one of the special prizes in the great Wellington competition—has produced a work of great merit. It is unquestionably a monument to Bunyan, and to no one else; and this fact, it appears from the report, guided the committee

in their selection. The likeness of Bunyan in the British Museum was the one selected for Mr. Papworth to work from, and the stone bears the impress of truth.

Bunhill-fields, although containing the remains of many distinguished men, had no very striking monumental object until the erection of that to John Bunyan; and that may be said to stand out prominently as a work of art.

#### THE MIDDLE-LEVEL DELUGE.

THE anxiety and danger resulting from the bursting of the sluice on the fens still continue, notwithstanding that every exertion is being made to stay the evil. Constructing a dam across a tidal stream one would have supposed to be a very elementary operation in practical engineering; but the rules laid down by the profession for such cases have to encounter two peculiar difficulties in the Middle-level drain—the strata of the country are of treacherous live sand and a soft yielding clay, and the Ouse tides rush with unusual rapidity. To persist, therefore, in repeating vain attempts to form a clay dam after more than one failure had proved their futility was a mistake, though complaint would, no doubt, have been general had not the readiest and quickest means been first tried. At last the engineers have resorted to the tedious but certain construction of a cofferdam. By screw piles a platform has been erected over the drain, in which eight or ten piling-engines are now driving piles in two rows some thirty feet apart, and at intervals of seven feet in the rows, entirely across from bank to bank. The tops of the piles are connected together by strong timbers, diagonal iron braces holding the two rows of piling upright and rigid; and to support the structure against both the incoming tides and the outflowing ebbs, strong timber struts are being run



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from the central part of the framing to the piers of piling made on each bank, both above and below the dam. Thus the work is effectually secured as it proceeds, and when the timber skeleton dam is complete it will be filled with bags of clay, and the interstices sealed up with clay puddle, now being prepared by numbers of workmen along the banks. Meanwhile a "cradle" dam at a short distance below the timber one is being proceeded with. Brushwood is woven together in lengths, these united together forming a cradle, which is floated across the stream and sunk, and secured by bags of "clunch" stone. With delays for want of material, still this dam is slowly rising across the bed of the cut, already causing a fall of six feet at low water.

Meetings of commissioners are being held daily, and no wonder that the alarmed interests resort to such expedients as sending deputations to the Home Secretary and to their members of Parliament, hoping thus to hasten the unavoidably tardy processes of pile-driving, and to obtain prompt measures of safety for the lands not yet submerged, the scouring power of the waters having already deepened the bed of the cut six or eight feet, endangering the foundations of the banks. But, most serious of all, the waters at each low tide pour off the flooded fens into the drain through the original breach (which is now more than 100 yards in width), and striking with force against the opposite south bank the current forms an eddy which is eating away the base of the bank, and has already worn a hole 14 feet deeper than the bottom of the drain. Mr. Lunn, the Middle-Level superintendent, is filling up this hole with clay bags, but it is very probable that the increasing scour of the spring tides will wash out the material and continue to undermine the bank. It is a matter of anxiety whether, by the slow process of piling and placing bags of stone behind the piles, a defensive breastwork can be formed in time to avert a breach. Should this south bank give way, the remaining portions of Magdalen Fen, Bardolph Fen, and Downham Fen will be deluged—a larger tract than that at present under water and containing a more numerous population.

Some of the Middle-Level people are comforting themselves with the proposals of assistance from neighbouring districts. Relief may be obtained by sending a portion of the water through the intervening Marshland Fens into the Ouse. Through which fens? Can Downham, Bardolph, or Magdalen Fen engines do much beside keeping their own districts dry, and perhaps assisting, as long as it is summer time, in drawing off the present deluge? Will Marshland Fen admit a single pint beyond the ruinous tides that now roll uncontrolled over the spoiled country? The very waters of this flood, in pouring out again through the Marshland Fen drain, have, even in this short interval, so endangered the sluice with the unwonted press of water that piling and protecting with stone is being vigilantly pushed on at this moment. Besides, this sluice (situated near the site of the Middle-Level sluice) has a waterway of only 10 ft., and will be fully occupied for some time in emitting the present inundation.

Every exertion is needed to repel the intrusion of old Neptune and guard against his future assaults; but the grave dilemma in which the whole Middle Level is placed also demands most serious attention. Elm, Outwell, Upwell, Welney, Manea, March, Wimington, Doddington, Chatteris, Ramsey, Estrea, and Whittlesey are fortunately built upon elevations secure from inundation; only one village in the Middle-Level (Beauwick) could thus suffer; and much and might be damaged by bad drainage without actual drowning. But it is not extreme to say that 80,000 to 100,000 acres are now lying in a perilous situation, completely at the mercy of the skies during the next two months, and with a doubtful prospect for the winter. If one-fifth be pasture, the amount of tenants' capital alone, reckoning arable at £8 per acre and grass at £16, is very close upon a million sterling.

One of our Illustrations represents the scene exhibited by the inundation at Tolney-gate, and the other the process of puddling the bank opposite the broken sluice. It appears that the extent of land actually under water has been much exaggerated, as, instead of 20,000 to 25,000 acres, some 8000 or 10,000 only are positively submerged. Still the calamity is great, and the danger of further disaster serious.

By intelligence from the fens up to Wednesday night we learn that the dropping in of the panels at the gap goes in very slowly; it is said for want of materials. Yesterday the tides began to lift again, and a week hence they will probably be higher than they have ever been since the catastrophe occurred. It is of the utmost importance that the cofferdam should be completed within a week from now (of which some very grave doubts are expressed), as we have it on the very best authority that, if the water were to rise two feet higher in the cut than it is now at high water, the result would be most disastrous to the districts east of the flooded lands, as for miles the banks are in such an insecure state that the water soaks through them. The hole in the east bank is nearly filled up, about five thousand sacks of earth having been deposited here during the present week. The breach in the west bank is 150 yards wide and 27 feet deep. Almost the only hopeful sign of advance is the accumulation of material for future operations.

## INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 188.

### SCOTCHMEN.

SCOTCH members are generally the most sedate, orderly, and unexcitable men in the House—solid, serious, practical gentlemen, who have learned the difficult art of repressing their choler and consuming their own smoke, and, when any differences arise, generally manage to settle them in a quiet, give-and-take, orderly manner at private meetings out of doors, and very seldom pester and disturb the House with their national, and personal, and party disputes, as the Irish do; and still more rarely do they get into a state of excitement and explosion. But sometimes even they get turbulent and break bounds, and then they are—Well, they are as bad as the Irish, or even worse.

### A SCOTCH ROW.

We had an example of this last week. The occasion was the discussion of a Scotch Fishery Bill in Committee; and for many a year we have not seen such an excited, turbulent, and confused exhibition as that which was presented to us on that night. It was half-past ten when the House got into Committee. It was half-past two when the House broke up; and the interval between half-past ten and half-past two (four hours by the clock) was one continued scene of noise, excitement, and disorder. We were not in the House when Mr. Speaker left the chair, and Sir W. Dunbar (vice Mr. Massey, ill) took his seat at the table. "It was only a dull Scotch bill coming on—why should we attend?" And when we entered, about half an hour after the row had begun, our first impression was that the members, or at least the most of them, were drunk. And this impression was confirmed for the moment by the appearance of an unusual muster of white waistcoats, white neckcloths, and tailed coats. "They are certainly drunk!" we exclaimed, as we saw three men on their legs at once, each vociferating at the top of his voice. Suddenly, however, we remembered that these gentlemen were Scots, and that whatever may be the natural propensity, and though Mr. Buchanan lately declared in the House that drinking to intoxication is very common in private houses in Scotland, Scotch members never appear in the House the worse for drink—perhaps a trifle elevated in some exceptional cases, but never more than that. What, then, could be the cause of all this unusual irascibility, tumult, and disorder—members jumping up one after another in quick succession, and sometimes three or four at once, and each thrusting an amendment into the face of the Chairman, or roaring out objections in the shrillest tones? For a time we were puzzled, completely nonplussed, by this unusual scene. But we were enlightened by a sedate-looking Scotchman by our side. "Are these men drunk?" said we to our Scotch neighbour. "No," he replied, "they are nae fou." "What on earth, then, has put them in such a rage?" "Well," he replied, "you see this bill touches their personal rights and interests, and their breeches pockets, that's all." And it was so. It was a bill to regulate and

control, and in some cases to curtail, certain long-standing rights of fishing—to prevent, in short, amongst other things, the proprietors of the lower parts of Scotch rivers from intercepting, by means of stake-nets and other "engines," the salmon on their passage to the upper parts. Such was the cause of the feud—such the origin of this desperate wordy fray. It was Lowlanders against Highlanders. There was no grand, imperial, or even national question at stake; no invasion of national rights by Southern tyrants to be resisted; but it was just a private quarrel as to who should have the most fish. This, and no more, it was that had thrown the generally sedate and orderly Scotchmen off their balance, and turned, for the time, the House of Commons into something more like a Donnybrook Fair than a deliberative assembly.

### MR. WEMYSS.

The chief combatant in this wordy war was a certain Mr. Wemyss—altogether, we venture to say, unknown to our readers. Indeed, he was but little known to us until this memorable night brought him out. Mr. Wemyss came into Parliament in 1859. Once or twice we fancy we have seen him upon his legs before—just to offer an objection, or to make a suggestion in a quiet, unobtrusive way, but never, that we can recollect, to do more than this. Indeed, we had come to look upon Mr. Wemyss as a silent member—a mere Parliamentary nonentity. But how little do we know what is in men until occasion brings it out! Nor do some men know themselves what they can do until they are forced by some pressing emergency to try. Mr. Wemyss, when he entered the House, possessed no more thought of taking the lead in this way than he dreamed of being Premier or Chancellor of the Exchequer; and if any one had foretold that in less than four years he would be the hero of a scene, heard the Lord Advocate, jump on to his feet some dozen times in an hour, and set the authority of the Chairman at naught, he would have smiled at the prophecy and deemed the prophet mad. But the occasion came, and he was equal, and more than equal, to the occasion. Mr. Wemyss is a very big fat man, stands nearly six feet high, weighs eighteen stone if he weighs an ounce, and has such a jolly, rubicund, and goodhumoured face that you would never imagine that he could become excited—a goodhumoured, easy-going man, in whom you would no more suspect the existence of volcanic heat and explosive fire than you would dream of seeing, as you rode up to Hampstead in an omnibus, Primrose Hill spout forth flames. But, as we have said, the occasion came, the right spring was touched, and the whole man changed in a moment. His usually goodhumoured-looking face blazed forth with wrath, his ponderous frame quivered with excitement, his modest voice became loud and fierce. When questions were put, his indignant "No!" was heard sharp and clear like a cannon-shot, and on one occasion was repeated three times, and each time louder than the last, and fifty times, at least, did the hon. gentleman spring to his feet during the fight. Mr. Wemyss boasts of a descent from Macduff, the slayer of Macbeth; and, verily, Mr. Wemyss did lay it on in a truly Macduff fashion that night.

### RANK AND FILE.

But Mr. Wemyss was not the only excited member that night. All were more or less in a state of effervescence. The Lord Advocate, one of the most patient of men—suave, gentle, and decorous—was obliged now and then to turn round upon his assailants and deal out forcible if not fierce words. Pale-faced Mr. Muir was more than once flushed up and became immensely emphatic. Mr. William Ewart, a Scotch member though not a Scotchman, one of the most placid and modest of men, when the ancient rights of the men of Dumfries, his constituents, to fish—to poach, some called it—with stake-nets were infringed, positively reared up into vigorous eloquence and denounced injustice and wrong with all the force of a Roman tribune. Even solid Mr. Caird, the agricultural statistic gentleman, formerly a correspondent of the *Times* on such matters, talked big; and, in short, all were more or less in a state of agitation, and for four hours we had a scene of noise and confusion never paralleled before in a Scotch debate.

### A CHAIRMAN IN DIFFICULTIES.

But, our readers will naturally ask, where was the Chairman all this time? How was it that he did not command order, and by judicious handling constrain these restive steeds to keep in their traces. Well, the truth is that in this particular we were unfortunate that night. Mr. Massey, our able Chairman of Committees, was not there. He has been ill; is now only convalescent; and as the bill could not come on till late, when convalescents ought to be in bed, he resigned his post to Sir William Dunbar, and went home. Sir William has a foretime taken this post, and in fair weather, and with a skilful pilot like Mr. May by his side, he gets on very well. But in a storm like this, which he had not calculated upon, he was utterly powerless, and could no more keep these wild "callants" in order than King Canute could control the sea. Indeed, there never was a more pitiable object than was Sir William Dunbar on that night; and at times we really thought that he would have to put up his helm and huddle back into port, or, in unfigurative words, get out of the chair, and postpone all further proceedings to a future and more propitious time. Let the reader fancy, if he can, an inexperienced man in such a position. Fifty excited Scotchmen, excited even to a white heat, before him—one on his right, one on his left, two or three in front—all at once upon their legs, and calling out "Sir William Dunbar! Sir William Dunbar!" to catch his eye—and each with an amendment, or an amendment upon an amendment—and all the rest bazzing in excited conversation or shouting "Order! order!" "Down! down!" or "Chair! chair!" Mr. Massey, of course, would have soon put an end to this confusion and resolutely suppressed this disorder. But Mr. Massey is an experienced Chairman, knows well the orders and rules of debate and forms of the House, and, from long use, can in a moment detect and stop promptly the least deviation from the right path; whilst Sir William is inexperienced, never in his life was called upon to preside in such a scene, or anything like it, and knows nothing of rule or form except what he is told by his adviser at his side. He therefore was, at times, when the storm was at its height, utterly powerless, and could do nothing but sink back in his chair in the most hopeless despair, and let the wild elements rage until they spent themselves in their own way. It seemed to us a pity, and almost a shame, to put an inexperienced man in the chair on such an occasion. There was Mr. Bouvier—an old hand—why was he not moved into the chair? He is not a member of the Government, it is true; but the chairmanship of committees is not a Government office; the House can elect whom it pleases. However, the thing was done, and when once done could not well be undone. But it will be long ere Sir William will forget that night. It will be an epoch to date from in his history—just as sailors date from storms at sea and old soldiers from battles. Indeed, we ourselves shall not soon forget the scene. The excited mob—the pale-faced, perplexed, and despairing Chairman—the dismayed clerk, all whose notions of propriety were of course shocked by such disorder as this. "But did the bill get through Committee?" Yes, it got through; but how we cannot say, nor in what state it was when it left the House—not fit to be published, we may be sure. But the assiduous clerks will lick it into shape, as they always do with bills in such cases. What the Chairman failed to do they will do—taking the will for the deed, erasing what ought to be erased, supplementing what was omitted; and thus, by careful examination, shrewd dressing, and consultation had with the promoters of the measure, make it sufficiently presentable to be "reported as amended;" when, if further tinkering be required, it can be easily accomplished.

### A PARLIAMENTARY TRICK.

For several years past Mr. Berkeley has got his annual discussion upon the ballot on and finished before dinner. But this year, by some mismanagement, two members had precedence. Mr. Dillwyn had a motion on the paper and Colonel Sykes had another. Some attempts were made to get these gentlemen to give way and let Mr. Berkeley's business come on first, but the attempts failed; and no wonder, for both Dillwyn and Sykes saw clearly that if the ballot question were allowed to take precedence of them the members would

rush away as soon as that was settled, and they would be counted out, a fate not to be tempted by such men as Dillwyn and Sykes, both of whom have known not once nor twice what it is to be counted out, and didn't like it. There was nothing left, therefore, to be done but to let these gentlemen have their swing, and meanwhile the members, most of them, went to dinner, leaving only a few antique early-dining Conservatives and Whigs, and a stanch body of Radicals, behind. Well, about 8.30 Dillwyn and Sykes had expended their eloquence, and the great, important moment for Berkeley to rise had come. But how is this? He rises, but makes no speech. Has he been suddenly taken ill, then? No, reader, he is not ill; you may see that by the merry expression in his face and by the laughter which breaks from certain Radical members watching at the bar. The simple fact is that this is a trick. Whilst Sykes was up two attempts were made to count out the House, which was frustrated by the Radicals rushing in; and it occurred to said Radicals that, if they were strong enough to keep the House, they were in sufficient force to carry the ballot if a division could be got on before the Conservatives returned. In whose brain this brilliant idea first germinated we cannot say, but no sooner was it uttered than it was adopted. At the proper time Mr. Berkeley rose, moved his bill, the Speaker put the question, the division bell rang, up rushed the Radicals in force, Conservatives being most of them absent, and Whigs paralysed by the surprise, and the Ballot Bill was carried through its first stage by a majority of 83 to 50. The ballot-men triumphed greatly over this coup; but how it will avail them we do not see. The debate, and division, and defeat are postponed by this move to the second reading: that is all they have gained, which is not worth much.

### MR. STANFELD'S MOTION

must only have a passing notice this week. Next week we will return to it. Tuesday, when this motion came on, was the night of the Session. Every seat set apart for strangers was occupied. From four till midnight the lobby was in possession of a mob, and, owing to the influx of foreigners, was literally a Babel; probably never before were there so many foreigners in the House and lobby as there were that night. Under the gallery every third man was a foreigner. There were Danes, Swedes, Bavarians, Russians, Prussians, and, in short, men from every country in Europe except France; for we were told that during the night not a single Frenchman presented his card. How this was we cannot tell. All we do here is to note the curious fact. Nor were we wanting in "illustrious strangers;" for Princes, Marquises, Counts, and Barons were plentiful as blackberries. One Prince—to wit, Prince Woronzow—had nearly got into difficulty, for by some blunder he was allowed to wander away from the Ambassadors' gallery and got into that set apart for members only. However, as it was obviously a mistake, his Highness was not taken into custody, but was quietly led back without further notice.

## Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MAY 30.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

#### THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Earl GRANVILLE (in a very full House) moved the third reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, and in doing so reviewed the financial condition of the country during the last year, dwelling especially upon the exceptional character of the year and the extraordinary elasticity of the national resources.

The Earl of CARNARVON contended that there had been great waste in some of the departments of the Government, and that the Minister responsible for the finances of the country had introduced a new and dangerous policy in the treatment of our resources. The calculations which the right hon. gentleman had made at the commencement of every year with so much eloquent comment had been falsified towards the close, and a deficit with a supplemental estimate was the result. With the exception of the year 1853 (which was undoubtedly a successful year of finance) there had been miscalculations and deficits ever since Mr. Gladstone began to take charge of the exchequer. One of the right hon. gentleman's great errors was that he never estimated for a surplus, while his whole mode of dealing with the finances of the country was at once novel and alarming.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE denied emphatically that Mr. Gladstone had inaugurated a dangerous policy. On the contrary, the financial policy of the last few years had been in strict accord with that which the most enlightened statesmen had approved and which the country had unanimously indorsed. In the attack which the noble Earl had made upon Mr. Gladstone he had exhibited not only inaccuracy in figures but unfairness in argument. The speech of the noble Earl was nothing more nor less than an indictment against Mr. Gladstone, characterised by unfairness and bad taste, and he believed that the noble Earl who made it would, on reflection, be heartily ashamed of it.

Lord OVERSTONE expressed his serious and deliberate opinion that the financial conduct of the Government had been neither satisfactory nor safe. He could not join in complimenting a Government to which he was, in the main, friendly, because, in his opinion, it had entered upon a dangerous career of finance, under which, by repudiating the payment of our Exchequer Bills, we had failed to meet our engagements, increased our expenses, converted capital into revenue, and added to the public debt.

Earl GREY held that, in order to maintain the national credit, it was quite as important to have a surplus as a powerful army or an imposing fleet. He feared that, in case of a European war, it would be impossible for us to prevent getting into debt, but he saw no reason why we should not, in case of minor hostilities, keep our expenditure within our income. He approved of the prompt and energetic steps which the Government had taken in the matter of the Trent, but he could not see in this exceptional circumstance any justification for the gradual increase in the public expenditure. Repudiation of taxes was no doubt a great benefit, but it did not, in his opinion, justify the Government in throwing the burden of the public expense upon future years.

The Duke of ARGYLL referred at some length to the charges brought by the Earl of Carnarvon against Mr. Gladstone, and reminded the House that when the right hon. gentleman acceded to office preparations had been made by Mr. Disraeli for enormous armaments, and that the entire burden of providing taxation to meet them devolved upon his right hon. friend.

The Earl of DERBY said that the object of the discussion was not to cast blame upon this or that Government, but to bring clearly and distinctly before Parliament and the country the serious, nay, alarming, condition in which, by some persons or by some means, the public finances had been placed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer himself had admitted that the finances of the country were in an unhealthy condition, and, this being so, surely their Lordships were perfectly right in considering the causes of this state of things and endeavouring to find a remedy. The noble Earl, in allusion to what had recently passed in another place, urged that in employing the term "bloated armaments" Mr. Disraeli had only intended to allude to the excessive dimensions of the European armaments generally, and by no means to recommend such a reduction of our own as to endanger the defence of the country. What he (Lord Derby) contemplated with alarm was that, by our modern system of finance, we were drifting into a chronic deficit. We were paying fourteen millions of war taxes, which should be reserved for exceptional cases, and, notwithstanding, we had a deficit of two millions and a half per annum. On the principle that it was unwise to put all your eggs in one basket, he objected to having but two great sources of taxation to meet the requirements of the country. He feared that, as we had cut off many sources of revenue, all that remained was either to go on making deficits or to inaugurate a season of judicious and economical retrenchment. In his opinion the present rate of expenditure was on far too high a scale.

Earl RUSSELL, having commented upon the gloomy predictions and lively apprehensions of the Opposition, proceeded to argue that the condition of the country was sound and healthy; and that, while the estimates of the present year were much below those of last year, the resources of the country were steadily increasing at the rate of two millions a year.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### PURCHASE IN THE ARMY.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Sir DE LACY EVANS moved a resolution to the effect "That no further postponement ought to take place in giving effect to the promise of the Government that the command of regiments should no longer be purchasable, and that the promotions to that rank should henceforth be regulated by selection upon the responsibility of the Commander-in-Chief."

Sir G. C. LEWIS observed that, in consequence of the amalgamation of the Queen's and the Indian Army, there were to be twelve new regiments created, three of cavalry and nine of infantry, in which commissions would be given without purchase, and promotion would be by seniority up to the rank of field officer; and until the Government had had experience of the system of non-purchase in these corps (which, however, were not yet formed) it was not intended to act upon the decision which had been communicated to the House. Another difficulty in the way of giving effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commissioners was the very large sum which would



be required in the shape of compensation. For these and other reasons he could not give his assent to the motion.

General PEEL objected to the recommendations of the Commissioners, and particularly to the House of Commons interfering with the command or the discipline of the Army.

After some observations from Colonel North,

Lord STANLEY defended the recommendations of the Commissioners. The Government might, he said, excuse themselves as they pleased, but as a Cabinet they were certainly pledged to carry out those suggestions. They had formerly given a pledge to do so; and although that pledge might go the way of some other pledges, and this reform might go the way of some other reforms, the present was not an age that was likely to be tolerant of abuse, and he ventured to say that in a quarter of a century not a rag of the system of purchase would be left.

Lord PALMERSTON opposed the motion, addressing himself particularly to the arguments of Lord Stanley, and vindicated the Government for having changed their purpose.

On a division the motion was negatived by 217 to 62.

#### IRISH CRIME AND THE IRISH POLICE.

Colonel DICKSON called attention to certain murders lately committed in Ireland, and to the organisation, equipment, and employment of the Irish constabulary. He complained of the enormous and annually increasing expense of this force, the unnecessary cost of arming the men with the Enfield rifle, and the unsuitableness of its organisation to a police force. Adverting to the state of Ireland, and to the number of undiscovered criminals, he thought, he said, that the police, under different circumstances, might be instrumental in bringing about a change in the state of affairs. They should, in his opinion, have more of a civil and less of a military character, and be more under the control of the local magistrates.

Mr. V. SCULLY rose to speak, but, there not being forty members present, the House was counted out.

MONDAY, JUNE 2.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

##### THE MERSEY AND IRWELL PROTECTION BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on the Mersey and Irwell Protection Bill.

Lord KINGSDOWN presented a memorial numerously signed by millowners and manufacturers in South Lancashire objecting to the bill as involving a violation of common-law rights and injury to the property of individuals, while it established a wholly exceptionable precedent in legislation. He strongly opposed the bill.

After discussion, it was arranged that the bill should be postponed until Monday, the 16th inst., in order that the evidence taken before the Select Committee which had sat upon it should be before the House.

#### FLOATING BREAKWATERS.

In answer to Lord Ravensworth, the Duke of SOMERSET said, in reference to the recommendations of a Select Committee of that House upon floating breakwaters, that the Select Committee had recommended a sum applicable to experiments so small that nothing effectual could be done, but that even if the sum was adequate to the purpose the Admiralty had not had leisure to cause experiments to be made.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### CHURCH RATES.

Mr. SOTHERON-ESTCOURT gave notice that he should propose his resolution on the question of church rates on Tuesday, the 24th of June.

#### TRANSFER OF LAND BILL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Land Transfer Bill, which had received the sanction of the House of Lords, and the object of which he explained at considerable length.

Sir H. CAIRNS was of opinion that the most satisfactory way of dealing with the subject would be to refer the bill to a Select Committee.

After some further discussion, confined for the most part to the legal members of the House, the bill was read a second time.

#### PUBLIC EXPENDITURE—MR. STANFELD'S MOTION.

Mr. WALPOLE gave notice that, in the event of Mr. Stanfeld's motion being negatived and Lord Palmerston's amendment being put as a substantive motion from the chair, he would move the following amendment on paragraph 2, namely, "And this House trusts that the attention of the Government will be earnestly directed to the accomplishment of such further reduction, due regard being had to the defence of the country, as may not only equalise the revenue with expenditure, but also afford the means of diminishing the burden of those taxes which are confessedly of a temporary and exceptional character."

#### ORDERS OF THE DAY.

On the motion of Mr. Rolt, the Declaration of Title Bill and the Security of Purchasers Bill (both brought from the Lords) were respectively read a second time.

The Assurance Registration (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after some discussion, in the course of which Mr. V. Scully took several exceptions to the measure, and suggested that it should be referred to a Select Committee.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL having expressed his willingness to accede to the suggestions of Mr. Scully, the bill was ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

The third reading of the Highway Bill was opposed by Mr. BARROW, who moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. BRISCOE seconded the amendment.

The bill was defended by Sir G. Grey, and, after some discussion, the House divided, and the amendment was rejected by 152 to 31.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The Jurisdiction in Homesteads Bill, the Rifle Volunteer Grounds Act (1860) Amendment Bill, and the Sandhurst Vesting Bill, passed through Committee.

The order for the second reading of the Charitable Donations and Bequests (Ireland) Bill was discharged, and the bill was withdrawn.

The Education of Pauper Children Bill was read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House was engaged during the sitting in passing the Public-houses (Scotland) Acts Amendment Bill through Committee; and in a discussion on the state of crime in Ireland, raised by the Marquis of Clanricarde on the third reading of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, which was eventually read a third time and passed.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Sir G. LEWIS, in answer to Mr. Monsell, said that it was intended to move a vote of money for the purpose of carrying on the national defences.

##### THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Lord PALMERSTON, having moved the adjournment of the House to Thursday, drew attention to the position in which the business of the House stood in connection with the motion set down for discussion that evening. Until Monday it was supposed that the common object was to affirm the principle that the public expenditure should be diminished so far as was consistent with the public security; but a notice was given on that day which had changed the issue, raised the question of confidence in the Government, and whether they or gentlemen opposite should conduct the affairs of the country. The Government was prepared to meet that issue; and he therefore hoped that the course of proceeding would be so arranged as that the discussion and decision might be taken directly on that issue.

Lord R. MONTAGU regretted that the question had been made a party one and the stalking-horse of ambition, and if that was the object of Mr. Walpole's amendment, he would have nothing to do with it. He would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. HORSMAN said his amendment was not framed in a spirit of hostility to the Government, and he should have pressed it but for the amendment stated on Monday, after which he felt that Lord Palmerston's amendment was entitled to precedence.

Mr. WALPOLE said that Lord Palmerston had placed the House in a position of great difficulty. If it had been intended to move a vote of want of confidence in the Government, he (Mr. Walpole) would have been the last man who would have been called on to move it. He was placed in a most difficult position, for he did not intend to move a vote of censure on the Government, and yet if he did not proceed the House would be precluded from entering on a discussion as to the course which the Government should take during the recess with regard to finance. The issue now raised was so momentous that he could not yet state what course he would take after Lord Palmerston moved his amendment.

Mr. GRIFFITH said that he would reluctantly withdraw his amendment, which he conceived the best of all.

Sir F. SMITH also withdrew his amendment.

Mr. BRIGHT said Mr. Stanfeld's motion was clear and simple, and acceptable to the majority of Liberal members; and if, as the noble Lord said, there was little difference amongst the motions, why could not the noble Lord accept it? Mr. Walpole's motion was perhaps better than Mr. Stanfeld's, and it was disavowed as a party motion against the Government. If that were so, and every one was in favour of economy, why should there be a contest? and if the noble Lord would not accept a motion from his (Mr. Bright's) part of the House, why could he not accept one from the gentlemen opposite? If the noble Lord defeated Mr. Stanfeld by the aid of gentlemen opposite, he could not expect the Liberal members to follow him into the lobby against Mr. Walpole's judicious amendment.

Mr. ELLICE said that, in the state of the motions before the House, Lord Palmerston was right in giving notice of an amendment, while he could draw no other inference from that of Mr. Walpole than a vote of want of confidence. He could take no other course than to avow his feeling to meet the issue so raised.

Mr. STANFELD then rose to move that, in the opinion of the House, the national expenditure is capable of reduction without compromising the safety, the independence, or the legitimate influence of the country. He said

that if the question of confidence was raised in the debate it would not be raised by his motion, which was only dictated by a belief that the time had arrived when the expenditure of the country might be considered with a view to its reduction. The hon. gentleman then argued the financial and economic part of the question involved, showing that, notwithstanding a large increase of revenue, expenditure was far outgrowing income, owing to war expenditure in time of peace. Admitting that there were causes which would tend to keep up this expenditure, he argued that it was possible to reconcile economy with efficiency.

Mr. BAXTER seconded the motion, and distinctly demanded reduction of military expenditure in a palpable shape—amongst others the reduction of the Army by 20,000 men, as well as a diminution of the seamen employed in the Navy.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was indisputable, and it was the expressed opinion of the House, that for the defence of the country and its dependencies our military establishments were not too large. He could not but hope that circumstances next year would allow of reduction of expenditure, and the amendment which he was about to move pledged the Government to that duty, which he could assure the House would be performed always consistently with the defence of the country and the maintenance of its legitimate influence abroad. If it was the desire of the party opposite to test the opinion of the House as to their confidence in the Government, let it be done in the ordinary straightforward way. The Government, however, could not, and would not, agree to any motion which, as the amendment of Mr. Walpole did, tended to humiliate them. He could regard the amendment of the right hon. gentleman in no other light than as a censure on the present Ministers, and if it was carried then the Government would know what steps to take. The noble Lord concluded by moving the following amendment:—"That this House, deeply impressed with the necessity of economy in every department of the State, is at the same time mindful of its obligation to provide for the security of the country at home and the protection of its interests abroad; that this House observes with satisfaction the decrease which has already been effected in the national expenditure, and trusts that such further diminution may be made therein as the future state of things may warrant."

Mr. DISRAELI said that the noble Lord had studiously omitted all reference to the finances of the country, which had been designated as unhealthy and dangerous. What he would contend was that we were spending money on military and naval objects which were not necessary to our home defence and the maintenance of our influence abroad. He denied that he had suddenly taken up the question of retrenchment from party purposes, inasmuch as two years ago and last year he had advocated the principle of a general reduction of armaments in Europe. However the question of financial embarrassment might be got rid of in that House by party hocus-pocus, its result was inevitable and not to be permanently avoided. The inquiry whether there was anything in the state of Europe which demanded extraordinary armaments ought to be answered, for he could see nothing except that Europe was tranquil because she was exhausted by the maintenance of four millions of armed men for fifteen years. This was the time for retrenchment and revision of our expenditure, which could be done without impairing our position at home or our influence abroad. It was to put a real question before the House that Mr. Walpole's amendment was proposed, the object of which was not an assault on the Government, but to assert a policy which the House must ultimately adopt and public opinion sanction.

Mr. W. Martin having spoken,

Mr. HORSMAN traced the effects of the peace-at-any-price policy on the prestige and the firmness of this country as shown in the beginning of the Russian War, and showed how the people of this country had risen against this system of false economy, which was also the cause of the trucking of the Government of England to France on the occasion of the Conspiracy Bill. It was the aggressive policy of France which had caused the Government to place this country in a state of efficient armament, which resulted in a better understanding between the two Governments, which were then in a position of equality.

Mr. CORBEN said it was the gloomy commercial prospects of the country which had roused the feeling in reference to national expenditure, and it could not be said that it could be maintained at its present rate, for the revenue would not be forthcoming to meet it. The strength of a nation did not depend so much on its armaments as on its resources, and the influence of England was best maintained by her financial soundness; and he denied the doctrine that a country best kept up its influence by a display of armaments. As all England's armaments were kept up in reference to France, it would be better, instead of being obliged to reduce our armaments by poverty, to come to an understanding with France on the subject of iron ships and diminution of naval and military expenditure. Unless the Government now in office could apply themselves to the task of the decrease of expenditure, he should counsel those who desired to attain that end to give their support to Mr. Disraeli if he would undertake the task.

On a division Mr. Stanfeld's motion was rejected by 367 to 65.

On Lord Palmerston's amendment being put as a substantive motion, Mr. Walpole withdrew his amendment thereto.

After some discussion, Mr. LINDSAY moved an amendment to the effect that the House would see with satisfaction such a reduction of expenditure as would lead to the remission of war taxes.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had a similar objection to this amendment as he had to Mr. Walpole's.

Mr. DISRAELI advised the House to go home now and to wait for another opportunity of dealing with the question, having allowed the noble Lord's motion to pass.

Eventually Lord Palmerston's motion was agreed to.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Copyright (Works of Art) Bill, after a short discussion, was referred to a Select Committee.

The Universities (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company Bill was also read a second time.

Adjourned until Friday, the 13th inst.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. HUBBARD gave notice that on the 17th of June he would move for certain returns on the subject of the income tax, and would call attention to its operation on the rental of incumbered lands.

##### COLONEL BENTINCK.

Mr. CONINGHAM asked the Secretary of State for War whether Colonel Bentinck, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, had been placed on half-pay, according to regulation, "by medical certificate?" and, if not, why the new regulation of 1861, under which no officer had been allowed the privilege of being placed on half-pay until after a service of twenty-five years as a commissioned officer on full pay, has in this case been disregarded and set aside?

Sir G. LEWIS said this was an exceptional case, and it had been so treated. The public would gain in this instance by the substitution of a junior for a senior Colonel. As to the general question of superseding Colonel Bentinck, he might say that if compulsory removals were not permitted the hands of the Commander-in-Chief would be greatly crippled.

##### IRELAND.

In reply to Mr. Scully, Sir R. PEEL said it was proposed to charge four townlands with the expenses of the extra police; but the matter was not yet quite decided, as he was in communication with the Lord Lieutenant of the county on the subject.

##### THE ADJOURNMENT.—IRISH DISTRESS.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the House at its rising do adjourn until Thursday next.

Mr. MAGUIRE made a strong appeal to the noble Lord to order the production of the papers which Sir R. Peel had refused.

Mr. SCULLY urged the necessity of some measures being immediately adopted for the benefit of Ireland.

Lord PALMERSTON said that no man imagined, in the controversy between the hon. member (Mr. Maguire) and Sir R. Peel, the veracity of either party had been impeached. Each party made statements founded upon information he had received, and that was all a member of that House could be expected to do. He had not seen the report the hon. member wished for, but he would call for it and read it. After the holidays he would state to the House whether he could produce it or the substance of it. Recent events in Ireland had certainly been very deplorable. He did not think the laws of the two countries could be assimilated, the inhabitants being apparently actuated by different feelings. In England when an atrocious crime was committed the whole population, so far as they could, exerted themselves to detect the offender and to bring him to justice; but in Ireland, unfortunately, the population sought to screen an offender. From what secret influence that vicious feeling arose it was impossible for him to say.

Mr. WHITEHEAD complained that the Government of Ireland was inefficient, and had not the confidence of any section of the community.

Lord FERMOY considered that the present state of ill-feeling in Ireland was attributable to the fact that the whole executive of Ireland had been placed in the hands of the police and stipendiary magistrates.

Sir G. GREY denied that the local magistracy of Ireland had been superseded by the police magistracy. In many cases the local magistracy had rendered essential service in bringing offenders to justice.

The subject then dropped, and the motion for adjournment was agreed to. Several questions were raised on going into Committee of Supply, but none of them of any great public interest.

THE PROPOSED EXPORTATION OF THE AMERICAN NEGROES.—The negroes of Boston (United States) have held a public meeting to consider the subject of colonisation. They don't believe in the project, and their resolutions are pointed—Resolved—That when we wish to leave the United States we can find and pay for that territory which shall suit us best. Resolved—That when we are ready to leave we shall be able to pay our own expenses of travel. Resolved—That we don't want to go now. Resolved—That if anybody else want us to go they must compel us.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

##### THE FIRST SHILLING DAYS.

A LOVELIER morning than that on which the exhibition was opened to the masses was never seen. A cloudless sky and a temperature decidedly warm, yet moderated by a refreshing breeze, gave it a fair start with the multitude, who have not been slow to appreciate the favourable auspices. Any one who was traversing the great thoroughfares running east and west at ten or eleven o'clock on Monday must at once have perceived that the tide was flowing vigorously westward, and the stream went on with increasing force till the afternoon.

At about a quarter to ten o'clock, and previous to the opening of the doors, it seemed as if the rush was going to be a great one, as the various entrances were blocked by impatient crowds, and a fierce struggle for admission took place; this, however, lasted but a very few minutes. The first party admitted consisted of 100 boys from the Duke of York's School, and the second of forty from St. Luke's School, Chelsea, both parties having been presented with tickets by Sir Wentworth Dilke. Various schools followed, franked by the liberality of individuals, until about half-past eleven, when the various omnibuses began to unload their freights and the general company to fill the building. At one o'clock 13,990 entries on payment were registered, and at three o'clock 18,689, against 18,400, the whole number admitted on the first shilling day at the Exhibition of 1851.

The influx continued uninterruptedly till about three o'clock, when the whole number included in the official report were assembled. That report states the number of season-ticket holders to have been 3875; those who paid at the doors at 22,115—altogether 25,990—a larger number than the exhibition has yet attracted, with the exception of the opening day. The scene was often in the highest degree interesting. Wherever the eye rested it fell upon a mass of people, here lost in admiration, there boisterous in demonstration, all happy, lively, animated, and excited by the treasures spread out to their view. There was no crowding anywhere. If a knot gathered round objects of more than usual interest, it was but for a few minutes; they broke up and dispersed again, and the next knot of sightseers had hardly time to feel impatience till access was opened up to them in turn. It was a grand panoramic scene—a constantly changing picture set in the immovable and gorgeous frame of the exhibition treasures. The wisdom of having cleared the nave from those unsightly trophies which were for a time allowed to disfigure it was on Monday more than ever manifest. There was room for the crowd to circulate freely, and we may venture to state that three times the number might have moved about the building without jostling or impeding each other's progress. It was curious to observe how the visitors sought and found out those points of interest which have from time to time been noticed by the newspapers. In the first instance, there was, of course, an indispensable promenade up and down the nave, that the eye might take in as much as possible at one view, and form some birdseye conception of the whole; but, that desire once satisfied, it seemed as if the people had been treasuring up in their memory those courts, cases, and trophies that have met with special commendation, and all dispersed in different directions in search of them. Fortunately, there was material for the gratification of every taste, as well as room for every visitor. The jewellery exhibition was the centre of a continuous crowd all day long, and next to that was the machinery in motion and the various processes of manufacture. Monday's experience, we think, is sufficient to show that the working classes who visit the exhibition of 1862 will come with the fixed determination to turn it to practical account in the way of their own improvement.

The aristocracy, as might, perhaps, have been expected, kept aloof from this great influx of the masses. We are glad, however, to report some brilliant exceptions, and most conspicuous among these were their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary, who appeared to derive much interest in witnessing the first advent of this new class of visitors, on whom, after all, hangs the success or the failure of the exhibition.

On Tuesday, in spite of the unfavourable weather, there were more than 20,000 in the building at one o'clock; there were 30,000 at three o'clock; and before the close the numbers were 30,906 by payment. 4085 by season tickets: 35,081 in all—a clear majority of 9000 over the numbers of the second shilling day in 1851.

That the Derby Day would be fatal to the attendance at the exhibition was universally prognosticated. The real fact turned out to be that it was the most successful day the exhibition has yet had. Upwards of 50,000 people filled its nave and thronged its numerous courts. Quiet persons, dreading a crowd, made up their minds for a pleasant lounge in the abandoned area of the exhibition; but quiet people are more numerous than they give themselves credit for being, as they must have found out to their mutual surprise when they jostled against each other in such vast masses on Wednesday. But what an idea it gives, not of the population only but of the well-to-do condition of the people of London, to find that, in addition to the enormous numbers who found means to go to Epsom, there were 50,000 who could afford a visit to the exhibition!

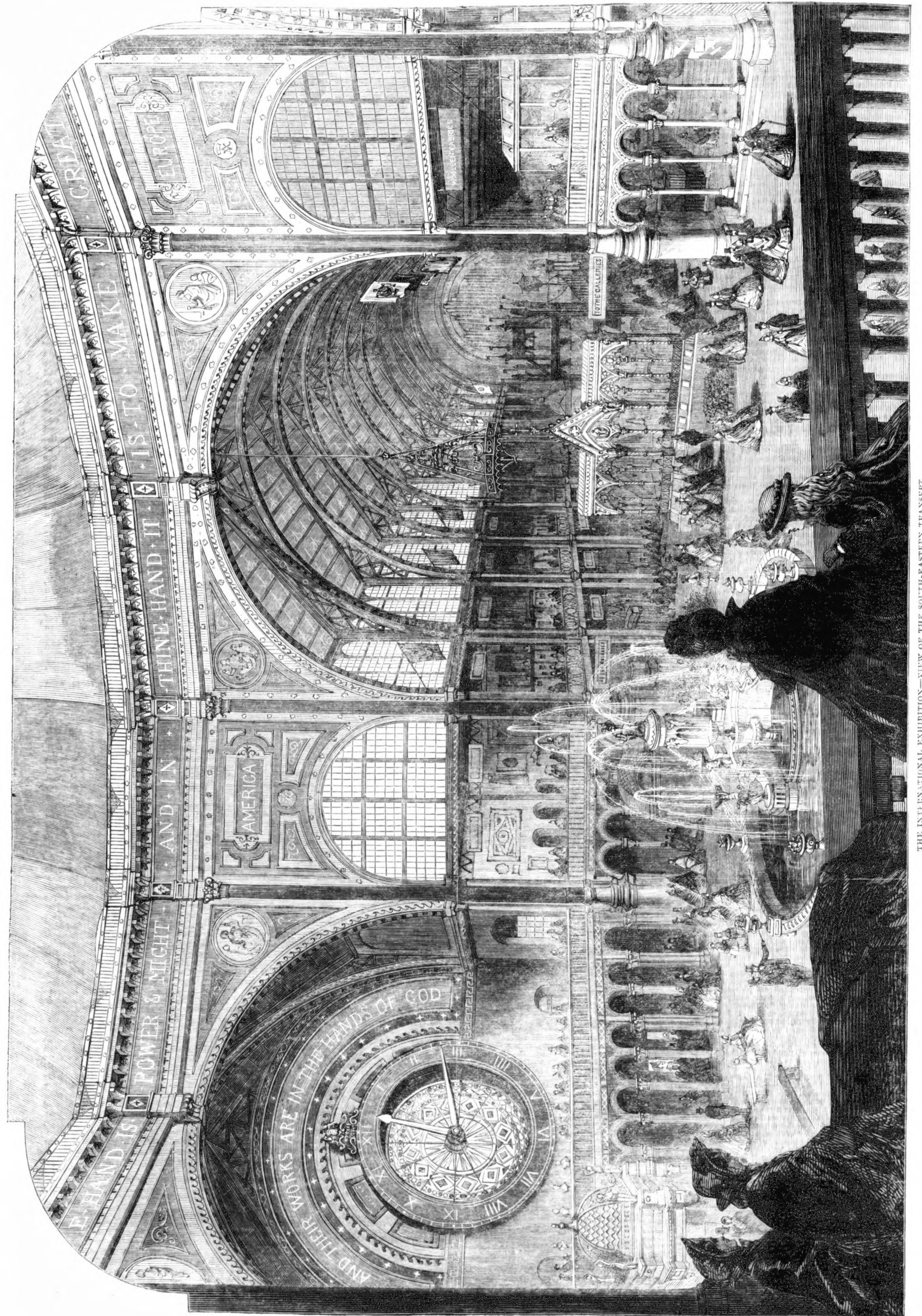
##### PROGRESS SINCE 1851.

"It is only eleven years since the last exhibition," some people may say; "and eleven years hence there will be still more to see." When there will be another exhibition is a question which depends upon persons and things far beyond our ken or control; but, if time be measured by improvement or by mere change, then these last eleven years have been twenty-two. Since the last exhibition there have come up the Armstrong gun, the Enfield rifle, and iron-plated ships; several new goldfields, with a proportionate development of the colonies; the opening of China and Japan; the example of the Manchester Exhibition, leading to our new Picture Gallery; the addition of Rome and Naples to the list of exhibitors; a greatly-increased rivalry in glass, in porcelain, in iron, in paper, in furniture, in jewellery, and many other things. Onyx marble has been discovered. Machinery has been applied to many purposes hitherto left to unassisted hand labour. Mediæval architecture has fairly taken root in the national mind. Our ships of war are doubling their tonnage, fining their lines, and thickening their iron coats. Photography, the electric telegraph, and instruments for measuring and recording meteorological changes have made a great start. All the nations of the earth are interchanging their productions much more freely than eleven years ago. Corn, wine, and oil are more abundant, and come here in greater varieties. The wealth of the world has increased, and the exhibitors have better hope of turning their pains to good account than they had eleven years ago. All these differences in the comparison of the two periods have told on the exhibition, and made it in all respects vastly larger and more beautiful than that of 1851. It has suffered some sad blows, but they are from without rather than within. The loss of its great patron and promoter seemed at first hardly possible to get over. A still deeper wound has been struck at its success by the distress of the manufacturing districts. But whoever can visit it, even at a cost of time and money somewhat beyond his wont, will find that he has no reason to regret an expenditure which teaches him more than books and companions, and places him, as it were, in the front rank of the world's material progress and outward civilisation.

##### THE SOUTH-EASTERN TRANSEPT.

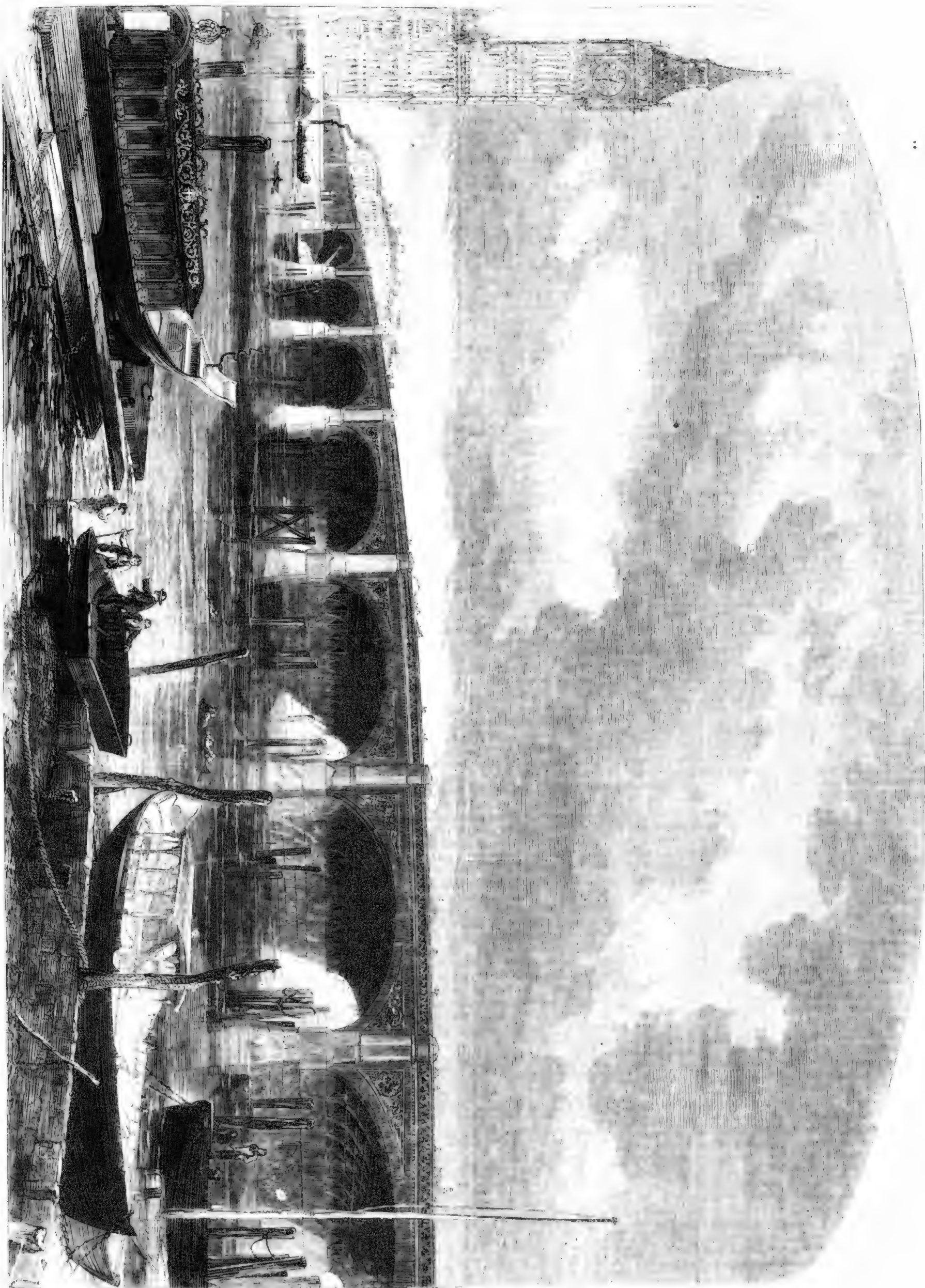
We this week engrave a general View of the South Eastern Transept, one of the most interesting and striking points from which the vast collection gathered at South Kensington can be seen. Here is Minton's majolica fountain, described in our last Number, the perfumed water from which is not only a source of refreshing coolness particularly grateful in these hot days, but adds greatly to the beauty and picturesqueness of the view. There is, it seems, some difficulty in maintaining the flow of perfumed water in consequence of the stream being allowed to run to waste instead of being reabsorbed in the fountain and used again and again. If this could be remedied—which, we suppose, is possible—much expense might be saved and a constant and delightful supply of variously-perfumed water be secured.





THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION—VIEW OF THE SOUTH-EASTERN TRANSEPT.





NEW WESTMINSTER-BRIDGE. (THROU A PART OF THE ARCHES.)



## THE NEW WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

On Saturday morning, the 24th ult., at a quarter-past four o'clock, the roadways and tramways of the new Westminster-bridge were opened for traffic. This early hour for the opening was selected as it was the hour of the birth of her Majesty, on the 24th of May, 1819, at Kensington. A salute of twenty-five guns was fired at the same time, corresponding with the number of years which her Majesty has reigned. As Mr. Cowper had promised that the bridge should be opened in May, Mr. Page, the architect, exerted himself to the utmost to have everything ready for the traffic, and it was very appropriately decided that, as far as possible, this should be completed by the Queen's birthday. But for the lamented death of the Prince Consort, her Majesty would have herself been present at the opening of the new bridge. The new bridge is very nearly twice as wide as any of the bridges over the Thames. Within the parapets it is 81ft. 2in wide. Of this the footways occupy 28ft., the road for the light traffic 30ft., the tramways 11ft. 8in., and the space between them 2ft. 6in. The tramways consist of iron plates bolted to timbers, and laid upon an elastic bed of cork and bitumen. The curb of the footway is formed of Ross of Mull granite; the footway itself is of Blashfield's terra-cotta. It inclines towards the parapet, with a fall of 1 1/2 in., and a gutter on each side carries off the water. The value of this material for paving purposes may be estimated by the fact that, when rubbed with sand and water against Yorkshire stone, the stone lost twice as much as the terra-cotta. The pavement is laid in diamonds, and it has a very pleasing effect.

The present bridge was commenced in May, 1851, and the works continued in progress to March, 1856, when they were interrupted by the failure of the contractors. A further delay of about two years took place, in which Parliament discussed over and over again the question of proceeding with the bridge upon the present site, and it was not till about the middle of 1859 that Mr. Page was enabled to proceed vigorously with the work. This is the fourth bridge which that architect has constructed over the Thames, and the work is one which reflects the highest credit upon his good taste as an artist and his practical experience as an architect.

Our illustration will enable our readers to judge of the appearance of this elegant structure, which will be almost as marked an ornament as it will undoubtedly be a great convenience to the metropolis.

## ENLARGEMENT OF THE ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

## ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

THERE are, perhaps, few more suggestive indications of the English social life of the age than the increasing value attached to opportunities of recreation. England, in this respect, is gradually becoming more and more worthy of her ancient appellation "merry." The rigid Calvinism of the Puritans, while abolishing the old Saints' days, Christmas, Easter, and Shrovetides of the ancient Romish calendar, purposely neglected, from condemnation of popular amusements on principle, to substitute other days for relaxation. Even after the Restoration, down to times within the memory of most of us, an Englishman's authorised holidays could be told upon the fingers, The King's birthday, and the Gunpowder Plot anniversary, still continued the only secular days of enjoyment within the Englishman's year. May Day, abominated by the Puritans, with some reason but more unreasonableness, as a reminiscence of the old worship of Flora, was certainly maintained, but more in the villages than in the towns, where it gradually descended to the feast of the milkmaids, who were accustomed to borrow from confiding customers a stock of silver plate sufficient to make a brave show, and form an excuse for the collection of coin from admiring spectators in the open streets. Next, the annual fête became the exclusive right of the chimney-sweepers, from whom it has dropped to the lowest of the vulgar. Beyond these, to the latter days of the third George, there was scarcely a day (save those properly dedicated to pious fasting or rejoicing) on which the English employer was wont to afford even his apprentices a cessation from labour, unless, indeed, we except those Black Mondays upon which, as a wholesome lesson in honesty, morality, and humanity, the doors of the factory, the shop, or the warehouse were opened to allow a view of a certain procession of which the chief point of interest was a cartload of wretched convicts, accompanied by a parson, and driven dolefully to Tyburn tree. Was the nation the better or the worse, physically or otherwise, for this constant application to the sober hardworking realities of life? There may be two opinions on the subject, but we incline to that suggested by the close of the question. We appeal to all these contemporary pictures of life and manners left to us by the writers and draughtsmen of the past two centuries. Looking at these with a philosophical interest, it appears to us that the physical and intellectual growth of the community was unduly retarded. Few of the popular authors became such until the advent of middle age. The

pictures of the volunteers, of whom delineations are left us from John Gilpin down to the last war with France, lack that youthful element now so conspicuous in our metropolitan regiments. The caricatures of Hogarth, Rowlandson, Bunbury, and Gilray represent a coarse, corpulent type which we have been credibly informed by aged persons living even to our own time represented with tolerable accuracy that of the Briton of the day. Gross, inactive, red-faced, bottle-nosed men were as common in the street as the lithe, muscular, manly swell of the present period. The buck and the dandy of the old time were generally weak, effeminate, and ridiculous objects. The marks and tokens of old age—the wrinkled brow, the sharpened visage, the swelling paunch, and the slender shanks—came on apace. The young blood of the nation scarcely left its mark upon the page of history or the canvas of art. Now we have a youthful army, young painters who are famous, young authors, and young journalists, who come before us with all the fresh energy of their young appreciation, young talent, and young wit. A pretty woman in old time was a sight to be inquired for, sought, and worshipped. Now a half-hour's walk on Ramsgate Sands in the season, or in a Belgravian square when the churches are being filled or emptied, will display more numerous forms of exquisite feminine beauty than all the combined works of the old masters of sculpture and painting. Mr. Leech draws finer forms and faces than Rowlandson, not so much because he is the better artist as because his models are finer. Each mirrors his own time, but the image displayed by the one is repulsive and by the other charming.

We have been led to these reflections by the universality with which every one to whom it has been possible has this week made a holiday unmarked in red letters in the almanack. There has been the commencement of the shilling days at the International Exhibition; and we have seen whole troops and tribes of shopkeepers, mechanics, housewives, and children—including even the charity scholars—leaving, with happy faces, their daily toil and avocations in quest of pleasure alike to the eye and the mind. There have also been the Epsom races, to visit which even our legislators are not ashamed to claim a remission of their labours. Not many days since, too, our beloved Queen, while claiming for herself the holy privacy of sorrow, proclaimed by express ordinance that the holiday of her loving subjects upon her natal anniversary was to be maintained inviolate. We have in full force a society to induce the early closing of shops, although these are and have long been open for fewer hours than those kept or visited by our grandsires. A general and spontaneous movement has created the Saturday half-holiday; and even the staunch conservatism of our law courts and their offices has acknowledged and yielded to the general pressure. In old days of "term time," Judges in court and in chambers were wont to sit far into the night, deciding dull questions by the light of dingy tallow-dips, while lawyers and their clerks toiled dimly into the small hours, and finally snatched a few brief hours of slumber under their desks.

We cannot believe the change to be for the worse. There is no less work done now than heretofore. Fortunes are made at least as rapidly, the national judgment is as sound, its wit as bright, its work as solid as ever. So to speak, the edge of the national character has been sharpened. A man can actually live longer now in a given number of years than when it took a day to knit a stocking and a week to travel from London to Paris. We have to thank railways for much beyond the mere acceleration and cheapening of locomotion. The facilities afforded for viewing the manners, the productions, and the scenery of distant places have led to our sense of the necessity of such experience as a means of education. The Englishman of the present day is essentially a travelling animal. He is no longer fixed to his shop, to his desk, or his counting-house like a limpet to a speck of rock, ignorant and careless of all the world besides. The autumnal trip is regarded as a medical necessity, just as his ancestors regarded "bleeding" at the spring and fall as a counteraction to the "vapours." Every one has an opportunity not only to think but to gather the materials to set him thinking. The railways have made holidays indispensable, and the holidays in their turn have made the railways remunerative. Such a mutuality of advantage ramifying itself slowly and gradually into a thousand various and unexpected channels is analogous to the way in which Nature works with respect to all her benefits, and is therefore the more likely to be enduring and permanent.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.—The Viceroy of Egypt, his Highness Said Pasha, landed at Dover on Tuesday afternoon, and was received with every demonstration of respect. His Highness, who was attended by a numerous suite, crossed the Channel in the French Government war-ship *Le Corvo*, placed at his disposal by the Emperor of the French. It is expected that the visit of the Viceroy to England will extend over a period of two months, his diplomatic agent in this country having received instructions to retain a residence in Wimbledon Park for that period. His Highness has arrived in London.

THE PUBLIC RECORDS.—The twenty-third report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records has just been issued. The fees received in the year amounted to £218 1s. The number of literary inquirers who availed themselves of the privilege of using the records without the payment of fees during the year was 142. They attended 1514 times, and consulted 12,433 documents, exclusive of calendars and indices. In an appendix the deputy-keeper gives a list of the subjects on which information had been sought. The report notices the removals from branch offices to the Record Repository; the success of the facsimile made by the process of photolithography of Doomsday Books, and the resolution of the Treasury to have facsimiles of such books made for every country; the results of the examination of Government documents, upwards of 200 tons of which are to be "converted into pulp;" and the progress of the calendar and indices, the value of which is enlarged upon. "Little knowledge exists," says the report, "beyond the walls of the rich and important of its treasures." The progress made in the publication of chronicles and memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland during the middle ages is referred to, and great stress is laid by the Deputy Keeper on the necessity of the immediate erection of another block of the repository. Sir John Rooley says that the houses in Chancery-lane are totally unfit for the reception of records. "They are old, dark, ill-ventilated, riotous, and unprotected from fire from intervening dwelling-houses; and, as they are never warmed, they are damp and prejudicial both to the records themselves and to the health of the officers who have occasion to search therein."

## SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, left Balmoral on Monday at a quarter before one o'clock p.m., and arrived at Windsor at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning.

IT IS STATED that the marriage of Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse will be solemnised at Osborne on the 1st of July next.

THE GRAND DUCHESS MATHILDE OF HESSE-DARMSTADT, sister of the reigning King of Bavaria, has just died. The Grand Duchess was aunt to Prince Louis of Hesse, the future husband of our Princess Alice.

EARL CANNING has been suffering from severe illness ever since he returned home from India. The condition of the noble Earl occasions much anxiety to his friends.

PRINCE DOLGOROUKOW has shaken off the dust from his feet as a testimonial against Paris and retired to Brussels, where he proposes incontinently to publish a book to be entitled "La Verité sur la France."

FROM 40,000 to 50,000 of the Birmingham and Midland Foresters intend visiting the exhibition in a body.

THE KING OF HOLLAND has just decorated M. Mezzara, the author of the statue of Ary Scheffer recently inaugurated at Dordrecht, with the Order of the Oak.

AN ENGLISH NOBLEMAN—the Earl of Dunmore—is reported by the *Richmond Examiner* of May 1 as one of the guests at the Exchange Hotel, in that city; he having "run the blockade in the Nashville on her last inward trip."

TURNER'S PICTURES AND DRAWINGS, bequeathed to the nation, are estimated by the *Quarterly Review* as worth £400,000.

COLONEL CHARLES CAMERON SHUTE has been selected to command the 4th Dragoon Guards in lieu of Colonel Arthur Cavendish Bentinck, who retires on half-pay.

THE PENINSULAR MAIL-PACKETS will cease running after next month. THE GOLDFIELDS OF NOVA SCOTIA continue to be reported as very productive, some of the quartz yielding 157 dollars' worth of gold to the ton.

CAPTAIN CROFTON, whose name will be indissolubly associated with the success of the Irish system of prison discipline, has had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by the Lord Lieutenant.

THE COUNT DE MONTEBELLO, who has just been appointed to command the army of occupation at Rome, is the second son of Marshal Lannes; he has been in the army since 1830, and was made General of Division in December, 1855.

FOUR MEN AND THREE BOYS, all colliers, perished at Bilston last week by an inundation at the Bradley Colliery of Messrs. G. B. Thornycroft and Co.

THE CLERGY of all denominations at Nashville have been notified that they will be sent to Fort Lafayette if they do not desist from praying for Jeff Davis and the Southern Confederacy.

THE SHIP PIONEER, of Hull, 900 tons burden, bound on a voyage from Hull to Quebec and Montreal, has been wrecked off Cape Race. The crew were saved.

A LADY advertising in the *Times* for a servant adds, "Persons wearing crinoline need not apply."

WILLIAM MULLER, the German charged with complicity in the Russian bank-note forgeries, has been committed for trial by Mr. Alderman Finnis.

ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF MACKEREL are now being caught off the back of the Isle of Wight.

THE COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION has received two bales of superior cotton, grown on the plains of Serres Macedonia, from American seed sent out by them. One has been valued at 12 1/4 d. and the other at 13 d. per lb.

THE LIVERPOOL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have resolved to petition Parliament for a repeal of the shilling per quarter duty on foreign grain.

ON WEDNESDAY next, June 9, a volunteer field-day and sham fight, in which several of the metropolitan and suburban corps will take part, will be held in the grounds of Lord Cowper near Hertford.

AN UNMARRIED WOMAN, whose age exceeded 107 years, has just died at Putot (Calvados). She was in entire possession of her faculties, and as recently as last year took part in the ceremony of the Feast of the Assumption.

AMONGST THE NOVELTIES announced to be exhibited in London during this season is a petrified "aborigine" discovered in a stalactite cave in South Australia.

THE UNITED STATES' DISTRICT COURT has ordered the restitution of the *Labuan* steamer, belonging to some merchants at Hull, on the ground that her seizure was illegal.

THE NEWS FROM CHINA tells of further defeats of the rebels, who, however, were being strongly reinforced at Nankin.

THE GOVERNMENT OF DENMARK has signified its intention no longer to require Englishmen visiting Denmark to produce passports.

GENERAL SIR THOMAS WILSHIRE, G.O.B., Colonel of the 51st Foot, died on Saturday last, at Hill House, Windsor Forest, in his seventy-second year.

THE SHREWSBURY ELECTION has resulted in the return of the Liberal candidate, the numbers at the close of the poll being—Robertson (Liberal), 671; Oakley (Conservative), 361; Atkin (Independent), 10.

FROM NEW ZEALAND we have the gratifying news that Sir George Grey is gradually putting an end to the troubles with the natives.

ADVICES FROM KEY WEST to the 15th ult. report that the British iron steamer *Circassian*, 1515 tons, with a cargo of tea, silk, coffee, and munitions of war valued at 1,000,000 dol., had been seized by the blockading fleet, and would be sent to New York.

THE DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN DOST MAHOMED and the Persian Government are settled, a compromise having been come to.

THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS who left Ireland during the year 1861 was 66,396, of whom 2164 belonged to other countries. The total number of males was 33,953, of females 32,443. Compared with 1860, there was a general decrease of 21,230.

IT HAS BEEN INTIMATED BY THE UNITED STATES' GOVERNMENT that the mails are now allowed to pass, under certain restrictions, to and from New Orleans and other places which, having heretofore been seized by insurgent forces, have since been recovered, and are now occupied by the land and naval forces of the United States.

THE LAST LETTERS FROM CALCUTTA mention that Mr. Laing is expected to leave India about the 9th of June, and to arrive here in July, in consequence of the opinion of his medical advisers that it would not be safe for him to remain in India during the rains.

THE CORONER'S JURY charged with inquiring into the cause of death of the man Driscoll, who was thrown from the girders at the underground railway station at King's-cross, have returned a verdict of "Manslaughter under provocation" against Gregory, his assailant.

THE OTHER DAY TWO THIEVES in priests' clothing came to pay a morning visit to a Spanish Bishop lodged at the Hotel Poniatowski, Rome, and, being left alone in the sitting-room while the Prelate was dressing, they laid hands upon his episcopal crozier, gold chain, and two gold rings, ornamented with precious stones, and got clear off with their plunder.

ABOVE £81,000 have been subscribed to a fund for building the memorial hall in the metropolis and erecting new chapels in the provinces, in celebration of the Bicentenary of Nonconformity. Some promoters of the movement are sanguine that even this sum will be doubled during the current year.

ON MONDAY EVENING the Royal Academy was opened for the admission of visitors at half the usual charge—namely, sixpence each person. The experiment was a successful one, large numbers of persons having availed themselves of the privilege. The rooms were open from half-past seven until ten o'clock.

THE LAUNCH OF THE NEW IRON-PLATED FRIGATE THE PRINCE CONSORT, which is the late *Triumph* lengthened and increased in strength, will take place in Pembroke Dockyard during the present month. She is a remarkably fine vessel. Her burden is 4000 tons, and her horse power will be 1000 nominal.

13,734 claims have been received and 12,173 volunteers enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve force up to the 31st ult. Of these 39 hold certificates of competency as masters, and 243 certificates of competency as mates; 19 hold certificates of service as masters, and 44 certificates as mates—total holding certificates, 345. And the force embraces 1821 petty officers in the merchant service.

FROM THE PASSING OF THE LUNACY REGULATION ACT in 1853 down to the end of April last there have been 575 inquiries in cases of lunacy, but in only twenty-one of them was there a trial by jury. Of these last twelve trials occupied one day each; three took two days each; one three days; three five days; one nine days; and one monster case thirty-four days.

A GROSS CASE OF COMMERCIAL FRAUD is reported from Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A bone-manure manufacturer absconded a few days since, and an examination of his effects showed that he had carried on business for a long time by means of forged bills. Between £4000 and £5000 worth of the latter are left in the hands of a private-bill discounter.

DEATH OF MR. WAKLEY.—Intelligence has been received of the death of Mr. Wakley, who some months ago went to Madras in the hope of recruiting his shattered health. Mr. Wakley was at one time a practising surgeon of considerable eminence, but was more generally known to the medical profession in connection with the *Lancet*, which he established, and of which he was the proprietor until his death. He was Coroner for the western division of Middlesex, and for many years was member for the metropolitan borough of Finsbury. It is understood that his son will become a candidate for the coronership now vacant.



## THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE Liberals have saved, not gained, two seats—viz., Kidderminster and Shrewsbury. They have lost so many of late that to have saved these two is thought to be a grand feat. Mr. Oakley, who put up for Shrewsbury in the Conservative interest, is the gentleman whose name was before the public some time back in connection with a money transaction between him and an Indian Rajah. Some curious revelations came out at the time; but it is right to say that the Judge exonerated Mr. Oakley of everything but the imprudence of having lent his Rajahship money at high interest. Mr. Robertson, the successful candidate, is a railway contractor, and son-in-law of Mr. Brassey. Good Mr. Slancy, in 1857, obtained a majority of only 147; how it was that Robertson beat the Conservative Oakley by 671 to 361 I cannot say, unless it was by the exercise of the railway influence. It is worthy of noting how powerful this influence is becoming in boroughs; we have now at least a dozen contractors in the House, and as to directors, there is no counting them.

Poor, simple Mr. Walpole! Never, sure, was a gentleman of his high standing placed in such an unpleasant position as he was on Tuesday last; and it really was a great shame to put him in such a fix. The case was this:—At or after that meeting of the Conservatives at the Duke of Marlborough's the question arose, "Who was to move the Conservative amendment?" Disraeli was objected to, as he is leader of the party, "and this was not to be a party move—rather a help to the Government than a fight against it—just an amicable arrangement to keep 'our fellows' from straggling away from us and supporting Stansfeld's motion, which would not be proper, you know. In all probability Palmerston will accept our amendment. Indeed, he is pretty sure to do so. Well, who shall we get to move it?" "Try Henley," some said. "He is an independent man—cannot have a better man than Henley." And Henley was tried; but he had a cold—approved of the amendment, but would not move it—in short, shied. Then Walpole was suggested, and, the suggestion being approved, the amendment was at once offered to him, and was, as we know, accepted. There was some little hesitation at first; but that was got rid of. "There will be no party fight?—no crisis?" "Crisis! no! How can you think of such a thing? Read the amendment. Was there ever anything more innocent? Depend upon it, Pam will be too glad to incorporate it with his, and thus secure against the Rads all the strength of the Conservative party." And thus the matter stood when the House opened on Tuesday. There had been a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday morning; but I do not think that the secret had oozed out. What was Walpole's astonishment, then, to hear Palmerston's declaration "that he should look upon the carrying of the Conservative amendment as a declaration of want of confidence, to be followed with the usual results!" Whew! Here is a pretty situation! "Why, I shall possibly beat the Government, cause a dissolution, disturb the peace of her Majesty, ruin the exhibition, and cause no end of complications!" In short, the poor man was in an awful dilemma, on the very edge of a precipice, and nothing remained to him but to back and retreat as fast as possible. I have said that it was a great shame to place Mr. Walpole in such a position; and, of course, this implies that the Conservative leader knew what he was about. Well, my opinion is that it was so; that from the first he contemplated the possibility of the course that Palmerston would take. And his own imprudent words at the close of the debate confirm this opinion. I mean that part of his speech in which he expresses his astonishment that a gentleman of Mr. Walpole's experience did not contemplate the possibility of a defeat of the Government and its consequent results. Mr. Disraeli, then, did contemplate this possibility, and did not tell Mr. Walpole; but, on the contrary, either directly or through an agent, led him to believe that no such event was desired or probable. As the matter stands, it seems clear that the intention was to make Mr. Walpole a cat's-paw; and we shall, probably, have more talk in Parliament about this matter.

At the Egyptian Hall, in the room first popularised by the late Mr. Albert Smith, are now exhibited a series of "Sketches in Oil" by that prime favourite of the public, Mr. John Leech. For how many years has this pleasant, kindly, laughing philosopher sketched us and our absurdities of costume, manner, and habit?—not preposterously caricaturing us, sending forth no exaggerated charges, but literally depicting us as we live, and move, and have our being; never slipping behind the time in his allusions, following the newest changes of fashion, and making them salient points for ridicule, delighting us all with good, honest, hearty laughter. By a recently-discovered process wood blocks can be enlarged to any extent, and the collection of pictures at the Egyptian Hall contains all our old dear friends from *Punch*, most happily and cleverly coloured in oil by their original creator. There they are—Paterfamilias, girls, children, boys in the street, old squire, horse swell, hideous gent, and glorious Moscoso—all complete; but specially I may call attention to the admirable delineation of the landscape in the country and sea pieces, which is essentially English and natural, as truly reproduced as are the denizens of it themselves. Mr. Leech is an artist of whom England may well be proud; for in his *specialité* he has never been approached.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.  
THE MAGAZINES.

THE struggle against "the sensational" is apparently hopeless. Sensation is the *genus loci*, and of the epoch; and we had better accept the inevitable than offer ineffectual resistance. Blondin began it, and the popular passion for ground and lofty tumbling has raged from the tightrope to the stage, and from the stage has spread into literature. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's "Strange Story," with its Surrey-side termination, was a startling sign of the times; but with what open-eyed and open-mouthed amazement must it be recorded that Mr. William Makepeace Thackeray has gone in for "sensation"? It had been said by profane and ribald persons that "Philip," in the *Cornhill*, was dull of late, and a subdued rumour to that purport may have reached the great novelist, who is not altogether superior to popular opinion. We have, accordingly, in the instalment of "Philip," in this month's *Cornhill*, a genuine sensation effect of approved and orthodox pattern. The estimable Dr. Firmin having forged a little bill on the unfortunate Philip, which the son magnanimously proposes to pay, the Little Sister rushes in to the rescue, inveigles the bearer of the forged document, courageously has him to supper, and, failing in a laudable attempt to drink him under the table, steeps a handkerchief in a bottle of chloroform which she keeps for professional purposes, hocusses the holder of the bill, takes it out of his pocketbook, and triumphantly puts it in the fire. The whole does not conclude with a brilliant display of fireworks and fountains of real water, as an expert in "sensations" would naturally expect; but the incident is assuredly a concession to the popular taste of the day, which is rather singular as coming from the creator of "Pendennis." Philip's story is not much advanced in this number of the *Cornhill*, sufficient for the month being the sensation thereof; but we have a charming delineation of the female character, according to Thackeray, in Mrs. Brandon's scheming, plotting, and lying, after the manner of Mr. Thackeray's women. Dr. Goodenough recommends to Mrs. Brandon to "coax him, and wheedle him, and tell him plenty of lies, my dear," and Mrs. Braddon does it; and Mrs. Laura Pendennis—so woefully changed for the worse since the days of her courtship and matrimony—recommends the forgiveness of trespasses in the recognised formula. And it is worthy of note that it is the Doctor's advice, and not Mrs. Laura's, that is taken and acted upon. In the same number of the *Cornhill* we have an account of the opening of the Industrial Exhibition, the best part of which is an incorporated essay on the obvious contrast between the works of peace and the works of war which are to be seen in the South Kensington storehouse. The paper concludes with an idea—that of a exhibition for 1872—in which are to be shown all the most recent improvements made in the human heart and in human characteristics—an exhibition which, we fear, might be got up without much labour of collection, and might be accommodated in a little space. The recent Irish courts-martial which are coming up as a topic; one

of the twelve "month's minds," in the form of "May, in memoriam;" an inquiry as to whether alcohol is to be classed as food, medicine, or poison; a clever story called "The Shallowell Mystery;" and by no means the least confused and exaggerated of Mr. Richard Doyle's sketches of social life in London, make up of the *Cornhill* a more than average number.

*Blackwood* opens with a tolerably exhaustive essay on the exhibition, in which new ground is broken with a quasi defence of the creation of Captain Fowke's genius, which has been so woefully abused and so sincerely deplored. The writer in *Blackwood* says that in the building at South Kensington we have succeeded quite as well as we deserve. Well, if we all have our deserts, who shall scape whipping? and that Captain Fowke has already had his deserts cannot well be denied. When *Blackwood* says that "the building belongs not to any branch of orthodox English art, but to the chapter of accidental architecture which is peculiar to England," we are forced to admit that the chapter of accidents will certainly form a prominent part of the history of our Exhibition of 1862. There is a further interesting account of the African Exploring Expedition, from Mrs. Petherick, who is gallantly accompanying her husband in his really dangerous and most arduous exploration towards the sources of the Nile. "Caxtoniana" are continued much as usual. There is an interesting paper on China, full of facts, termed "Six Weeks in a Tower;" a review of the life of Irving; and the continuation of one of the cleverest stories now in course of publication, "The Chronicles of Carlingford," of the ability of which nothing need be or can be said more complimentary than that it has been imputed to Miss Evans, the George Eliot of "Adam Bede." Mrs. Oliphant is displaying in this story a power of analytic interpretation of thought and motive which is very remarkable. Of course *Blackwood* has a political article—on our annual deficits—in which additional evidence is afforded that the only hope for the country is the immediate expulsion of the Liberals and the substitution of the Tories, if only for temporary purposes.

*Temple Bar* has improved the occasion presented by the exhibition. "Mossoo," the genus of which the Frenchman, German, Spaniard, and Italian are the species, having come over to see us, Mr. Edmund Yates has given him a paper on his life among us, and on the manner of man that he is. "London as it Strikes a Stranger" is a second paper which will be useful to M. Mossoo if he can be brought to read it. The backbone of *Temple Bar*, and, indeed, one of the most admirable and most powerfully-written stories of the day, is "Aurora Floyd," a composition of great force and great originality, with a clear insight into characters and a vivid and attractive power of describing them that it is refreshing to turn to in these latter days, when the scent of the footlights seems to hang about almost every class of serial publication, and when every new story we meet is suspect of being a rejected melodrama. A feature in this month's *Temple Bar* is a critical paper on English art, by M. Theophile Gautier, a gentleman whose position on the French press cannot be more complementarily announced than as the antithesis of M. Insolent Assolant. But, as the editor says in an introductory presentation of M. Gautier to his readers, "There is no need for me to puff a man whose trumpet fame has been sounding anytime these five and twenty years." We really ought to congratulate ourselves on the presence among us of such a man as Gautier, who to the powers of acute observation and graphic description adds that candid spirit which will not refrain from giving praise where it is deserved, and will not shrink from censure where it is demanded. M. Gautier's recognition of the merits of our Hogarth—"the English Giotto" as he styles him—is frank, hearty, and honourable. In the many criticisms on Hogarth which Englishmen have written there are few phrases more accurately expressive than this from M. Gautier—"Hogarth was simply guided by a philosophical temperament, and the desire to give a pictorial form and plastic vesture to certain innate conceptions, which might have been as forcibly written as they were forcibly painted." Hogarth was truly a preacher in paint; and the sermons he left us have not shared the fate of ordinary moral essays, but are read and studied to this day with ever-increasing interest, and let us hope, with ever-increasing advantage. M. Gautier's essay is of high interest, and the promised continuation of his criticisms on art will make *Temple Bar* specially attractive for some subsequent numbers. "Weddings" is the title of a paper to which every female eye will turn with prompt interest. It is very free and often loose in its style, but very readable and amusing.

There is no poetry of much mark in any of these magazines this month.

The *National Magazine* is unusually strong in "leaves from portfolios," "pages from a notebook," and "extracts from private letters which have been placed at our disposal"—an easy and free form of literary composition. The "Moralities of French Literature" is the title of a paper in which the writer—unconsciously, perhaps—follows the example of the reverend editor of a certain classical work, who, mindful of the *maxima reverentia* due to juvenile readers, carefully expunged all the improprieties, but as carefully collected them all into an appendix, thereby making the naughty parts infinitely more prominent and more objectionable than they were when obscured by their original surroundings. To expose and censure as it deserves the licentiousness of a nation's literature without doing mischief requires water handling than the writer in the *National Magazine* has displayed. The rest of the number is commonplace, and the article on the exhibition is inexcusably crude. With a month to prepare it in, a magazine-writer ought to be able to produce something better than the very indifferent penny-a-lining which might pass muster in the columns of a halfpenny parish newspaper.

In *Fraser* the two serial stories which have lately formed the *pieces de resistance* are this month brought to a close. "Thalatta! Thalatta!" is clever, but very jerky, and shows that editorial supervision was wanted before the manuscript was printed. But "Barren Honour," though not good as a plotted story, is admirably written, full of character and life-reading, and clever worldly knowledge. The end is very, very sad. A. K. H. B.'s essay on "Going On" seems a little *rechauffé-ish*, though filled as usual with pleasant philosophy. But surely our essayist was dreaming when he quoted a poem—as good—from the *Atlantic Monthly*: One line,

And under the blackberry-trees whistled the serious quail,  
is what Mr. Swivel would have called "a staggerer."

INGENUOUS SMUGGLING.—A watchmaker of Alncon, having lately offered some Swiss watches at exceedingly low prices, was asked how he could afford to sell them so cheap. "Oh, that is simple enough," he replied. "I bought them of a wild-beast showman who had just come from Switzerland. Before leaving Geneva he purchased a quantity of watches, which he concealed under the litter of his lion's cage. It is hardly necessary to mention," added the scrupulous watchmaker, "that the custom-house officers at the frontier did not venture to search there for contraband goods."

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOT INSTITUTION.—A meeting of this institution was held on Thursday at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. The meeting ordered a double reward, amounting to £45, to be paid to the crew of the institution's life-boat stationed at Canfor, on the Norfolk coast, in admiration of their daring and persevering services in rescuing in the night, during a fearful gale of wind and under the most adverse circumstances, the crew of seven men of the schooner *Triad*, of Poole, Dorset, which was totally wrecked on the Barber Sands. Rewards amounting to £29 14s. were also granted to the crews of several life-boats of this society, and of shore boats for rescuing nineteen persons from different shipwrecks on the coast. A report was read from the Inspector of Life-boats to the institution of his recent visit to some of its life-boats on the south coast of Ireland and on the Welsh coast. The society has now 120 life-boats in connection with it. Even during the present year some of these boats have saved nearly 260 lives from various shipwrecks. A great demonstration had taken place at Ipswich on the 29th ult., when the life-boat presented by that town to the institution was launched into the River Orwell, amidst the acclamations of some twenty thousand people. Legacies of £100 each had been left to the society by the late William Lupton, Esq., of Salford, Lancashire, and Dr. C. T. West, of Kingston-upon-Hull. With its large life-saving fleet, the institution requires all the support the public can render it, in order that the same may be kept up in a state of permanent efficiency. Payments amounting to about £500 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

## OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORE tenors are coming out at our Italian operas. M. Naudin, a French tenor, made his appearance last week at Her Majesty's Theatre in the absence of Giuglini; and M. Wachtel will make his at the Royal Italian Opera to-night, in the presence (probably) of MM. Mario and Tamberlik. We regret to hear that M. Giuglini is suffering from indisposition, in spite of which it is hoped that he will be able to resume his engagement during the ensuing week.

Mlle. Fricci, who made her debut at Covent Garden last Saturday as Valentine, in the "Huguenots," achieved no very great success. She would have done well to appear in some less arduous character, for, although she possesses considerable merit as an actress, her vocal capabilities do not at all qualify her for the difficult part in which she thought fit to allow herself to be heard for the first time by the English public. Mlle. Fricci is a German by birth, and we should imagine her to be German also in her musical education. She sings with care, and with what may be called good artistic intentions; that is to say, she seems to understand the music entrusted to her and to endeavour to deliver it with proper effect. But her voice is far from being one of the most beautiful that can be heard at the great operatic theatres of Europe, and her execution also leaves much to be desired. The appearance of the new singer is very much in her favour, and, from her intelligence and her commendable exertions at all times to do her best, it is quite possible that she will be found useful in some minor parts or in the chief parts of minor operas. But she will never make much impression, or at least not a favourable one, as Valentine in the "Huguenots." Mlle. Fricci sang last winter with great success, so far as applause was concerned, at Moscow, where she undertook such characters as Lucrezia, Norma, and generally the Grisi and Titens characters in the Italian repertory. We would also applaud her in London as a vocalist of comparative excellence if no vocalist of absolute excellence were to be heard in the parts which she chiefly affects. But, remembering Grisi, and never losing any opportunity of hearing Mlle. Titens as Valentine, we cannot say that we are struck with admiration by the manner in which the music of that personage is executed by Mlle. Fricci.

Of the "Huguenots," as represented at Her Majesty's Theatre, we have little more to say than we have often said in noticing the performance of that work at the same establishment under the management of Mr. E. T. Smith. Nothing can be better than the execution of some of the principal parts, especially, as we have already intimated, that of Valentine, by Mlle. Titens; but the orchestra and the chorus cannot compete with those of the Royal Italian Opera. Nevertheless, the band has much improved (supposing it fundamentally of the same material as during the E. T. Smith seasons), and Signor Arditì certainly does his best with the forces at his disposition. Of Signor Armandi, the Raoul of the opera, we need not speak, as we may be sure that, as soon as Signor Giuglini recovers from his indisposition, he will not again appear in that important part, for which he is so entirely unfitted.

The Philharmonic is giving a regular course of Beethoven. At each of its concerts one of the nine symphonies is performed, so that at the end of the season all Beethoven's works of one class will have been heard in succession by the subscribers of the present year. At St. James's Hall, as our readers are aware, Mr. Hallé gives the whole of Beethoven's sonatas in eight instalments, of which one comes due every Friday until the completion of the series. We believe that such facilities for studying Beethoven were never offered to amateurs before in any country. People who have come to London for this wonderful "exhibition season" must certainly have found that music is at least represented as well as any other art. That we should have two Italian Operas is something to boast of; but it is far more creditable to our musical intelligence that we should have two series of concerts going on at the same time, at one of which all Beethoven's symphonies, at the other all his sonatas, are presented. This system of giving concerts, systematically arranged, so as to make the audience acquainted with the works of some one great composer, and the fact that such concerts are given with remarkable success, seem to denote a considerable advance in public taste. The system was originated, we believe, by M. Jullien with his "Mendelssohn nights," "Mozart night," "Beethoven nights," and so on, and, as applied to chamber music, by the directors of the Monday Popular Concerts, who, however, have now in some measure departed from their original plan.

The third and last of Mme. Goldschmidt-Lind's concerts took place on Wednesday evening, when the oratorio of "Elijah" was performed. Mme. Goldschmidt's most striking display was in the solo part of "Holy, holy!" which has certainly found no such declamation as hers since the oratorio was originally produced. Miss Palmer was intrusted with the contralto recitatives and airs; and Misses Susannah Cole and Eyles (to whom fell the duet "Zion spreadeth her hands for aid"), and Messrs. Walker, Distin, and Lawler, with subordinate passages. Mr. Weiss and Mr. Sims Reeves were the other principal singers. The unaccompanied trio, "Lift thine eyes" (Mme. Goldschmidt and Misses S. Cole and Palmer), was encored; and the unanimous plaudits that followed "Then shall the righteous" might have been construed by Mr. Reeves into a similar compliment.

"Jack's Alive," Patriotic Song; "Ready, aye, Ready," a new Patriotic Song. T. Broome.

What is all this fighting to be about? One might fancy from the tone of the songs before us that they were issued by Mr. Broome the pugilist and not by Mr. Broome the music-publisher. "Jack's Alive" asserts the vitality of the British seaman in stanzas written by J. J. Reynolds, and set to music of a brisk, country-dance sort of character by J. W. Hobbs.

"Ready, aye, Ready," is a war song of a calmer description, written and composed by W. West. In declaring, as to the white cliffs of Albion, that "since the world was created they have stood firm and free," Mr. West brings forward a geological proposition which in the main is true, and an historical one which seems based on a denial of the four conquests and an utter disbelief in the writings of all our historians, from William of Malmesbury to Pinnock of Paternoster-row.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The great full rehearsal at the Crystal Palace, under Mr. Costa, will take place on Saturday, the 21st of June, commencing at eleven o'clock. The choruses in the first part of the rehearsal will comprise those known as single choruses; the second part (which is expected to commence about two o'clock) will consist of double choruses from "Deborah," "Solomon," and "Israel in Egypt." The list of principal vocalists engaged for this festival is unusually strong, including the names of Mlle. Titens, Mme. Rudersdorf, Mme. Leumann-Sherrington, Miss Parepa, Mme. Sainton-Dulley, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Santley, and Signor Belletti. They will all take part on the great rehearsal day. Several interesting acoustical experiments have lately been made to test the effect of the new roof thrown over the orchestra. These have been attended with marked success. Single voices and instruments have been heard at the extreme end of the central transept with as much distinctness as in a small concert-room. In one instance a conversation was kept up with a little child placed at the back of the orchestra with perfect ease. The increase of the powerful tones of the great organ, with its additional thirty-two feet pedal pipes, is really astonishing, and justifies the most sanguine anticipations in respect of the festival. The great fountains will be played one hour after the conclusion of the rehearsal.

## AN ORCHESTRA UNDER ONE HAT.

OUR engraving represents one of the most popular of the itinerant performers in the Champs Elysées and the Boulevards, where he competes for public favour with vendors of lemonade, gougères, cinnamon water, *café*, and confitures. Seated under his favourite tree in the Elysian Fields, this wonderful individual, who in himself combines an entire orchestra, exhibits to the Parisians a realisation of the theory of Hegel, and demonstrates for two sons that the human mind may be completely influenced by the skilful combination of sounds. To effect this result he makes use of a drum, a Chinese hat and bells, a violin, and a pair of cymbals. It may be remembered that a similar exhibition was once made for a brief space in London. But here the latest sensation takes the place of





THE MUSICIAN OF MANY INSTRUMENTS.—(A SKETCH IN THE COURTESY OF THE EDITOR.)

all the rest; the old street amusements die out rapidly; Punch and Judy barely survive the demands for more exciting spectacles; and it is only by the exhibition of "the dog Toby" and the "watchman's head afire" that Short and Codling can hope to move the sympathies of the crowd. When men may be seen a dozen times hazarding sudden death for a shilling, and even children are taught to perform

feats of dislocation which bring in the pence from a street audience, the more staid and quiet of our outdoor amusements are likely to be superseded; and the "galanti show," the performing dogs, and the wonderful canaries—to say nothing of the "peepshow," concluding with a grand display of Chinese fireworks—give place to horrible contortionists, sensation niggers, and indefatigable organ-

grinders, who defy every attempt at extirpation. There are fewer itinerant performers in Paris, however; and in that city of changing fashions the old street celebrities hold their own, sure at least of an audience amongst the children and their attendant bonnes, tolerably certain also of approval from the soldiers and workmen who take their evening walk in the avenue of the Champs Elysées.





MESSRS. HILL, EVANS, AND CO.'S BRITISH WINE AND VINEGAR WORKS, WORCESTER.—THE FILLING-ROOM.

**WORKSHOPS OF ENGLAND.**

NO. VI.—MESSRS. HILL, EVANS, AND CO.'S BRITISH WINE AND VINEGAR WORKS.

AWAY from the smoke and din of Birmingham by the morning train into the fresh open country—past fields, and hedgerows, and quiet

homesteads, beyond the little quaint station of Droitwich, the soft green landscape, broken in the distance by hop-gardens, where the first green shoots are peeping out ready to climb the tall brown bare poles—by apple orchards, where the dripping trees will soon burst into masses of delicate blossom under the influence of this

genial warm spring rain—my mission is to the old city of Worcester; that faithful city whose name, denoting, as it does, the site of a Roman tower, recalls the various eras of a nation's history, from the time of its possession by a British Bishop, and its inclusion in the kingdom of Mercia, under Penda, in 625, to the last great struggle



ONE OF THE AVENUES IN MESSRS. HILL, EVANS, AND CO.'S WINE-CELLARS, WORCESTER.



beyond its old cathedral walls, when the Royalists succumbed to the stern Puritan, who watched the tide of flight from the steeple of the little church across the river.

Twice has Worcester been the seat of civil conflict between the people and the Monarch, and on each occasion has it stood out the siege in favour of Royalty, till it could stand no longer either against badly disaffected Barons or the soldiers of the Commonwealth. Twice burnt down between 1113 and 1133, almost utterly ruined in the civil wars of Stephen and of John, who made it his favourite retreat, and there submitted to the synod which led to the institution of the Great Charter, taken and burnt again by Owen Glendower in the reign of Henry IV., mulcted as a matter of course by Henry VII., suffering from earthquake in 1534, and pestilence in 1558 and 1637, it must have possessed rare vitality to play so strong a part five years after the latter date, when Prince Rupert tried to hold it against the army of Cromwell. Nearly three hundred years ago it held its own, and its trade flourished even as it does in our happier and more peaceful time. "The wealth of the town of Worcester," says old Leland, "standeth most by drapering, and no town of England at this present tyme maketh so many cloathes yearly as this towne doth." With which reflection, my wandering fancies being recalled to such of my own "cloathes" as are being gradually soaked by that spring rain which seemed so mild and genial when the lover of nature was under shelter, I hail a return fly, and set forth to explore the vinegar-works of Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co.

Why it should be necessary to go either through a church or a newly-built parochial school on my way to the manufactory I am not quite clear; but, as I stand at the door of the building to which I have been directed, and notice its red brick and white facings, its pointed roof, its large windows, its swinging half-glass door, and, above all, its extreme cleanliness (to say nothing of its size), I feel that there must be some preliminary ceremony of this kind to observe, and rub my shoes very carefully. Furtively peeping through that same glass door, however, I discover that this building is the counting-house—that the space which should be occupied by pews is filled with long and shining desks—that instead of a "dim religious light" there are more windows in the roof, which throw everything into strong relief, and that the semi-ecclesiastical style of architecture is admirably adapted for business purposes. Not remaining here long, however, I am delivered to a patient guide, who informs me as we cross the yard that the manufacture of British wine was introduced at Worcester between eighty and ninety years ago; that Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co. purchased the business in 1829; that it was at that time of very limited extent, but has now so greatly increased as to place the firm upon an equality with the oldest and largest manufactories of British wines in the kingdom.

Compared to the vinegar-works which were established by the firm in 1830, the manufacture of British wines in which these gentlemen engage is less extensive; but taken alone it affords some scope for reflection, since the vaults in which are stored orange, ginger, raisin, cherry, currant, and the rest, are of very great extent, lying, indeed, beneath a large portion of the warehouses above, and consisting of eleven avenues, some 240 ft. in length, and capable of containing about 3000 butts or pipes of assorted British wines. The process of manufacturing the wines is not a complicated one, since the fruit having been once steeped, fermented, and pressed, it is only required to store and give it age and maturity, when it is fished ready for sending out. I learn, however, that Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co. send out no bottled wine, selling no less a quantity than a cask of fifteen gallons. They supply numerous firms, however, who take the bottling off their hands, while they also have a London agent, Mr. Waters, of St. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.

Although Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co. originated the manufacture of vinegar in 1830, it was evident that there were vinegar-works in that city at a very much earlier date, since their present establishment includes the site of two small manufactories; while a row of about twenty houses, called Vinegar-row, has lately been pulled down by the firm to effect a public improvement. From the immense cellars of British wine I proceed at once to the inspection of the operations in the larger manufacture of vinegar.

Requesting that I may "begin at the beginning," and finding that the beginning is grain, I cross a yard where the new red brick buildings rise story above story like dock warehouses, and am taken to the granary floors, of which, beside the basement, there are three, together capable of containing some 8000 quarters of the grain from which vinegar is composed. To the topmost room the grain is first hoisted by means of a crane, and, through traps in the boards, is afterwards shot into the lower floors, where at the time of my visit there lay heaps of barley and sacks of malt ready for unnumbered brewings.

The first process to which the grain is subject is, of course, grinding, and for this purpose it is taken to a floor where three great wooden "hoppers" receive respectively oats, barley, and malt, and conduct them to the receivers of the mills below—mills formed of the ordinary circular stones revolving one upon the other in protecting iron boxes, and each furnished with a lever, by means of which the stones may be raised, for the purpose of cleaning and repairs. From these slowly revolving inveterate mills the crushed grain falls in flakes, hot with the friction, through metal shutters, into a wooden trough, which runs the entire length of the room below. Through this trough passes a sort of endless band, furnished on its upper side with little open pockets, which, as it passes through the meal, fill themselves, and carry their contents up again, through a wooden shaft, there to empty themselves into another trough provided at the bottom with canvas funnels, beneath which are placed the sacks for filling, the meal being pushed along the channel by means of a revolving bar furnished with flanges at regular intervals. These operations, as well as some others yet to be described, are effected by means of steam power, and, in keeping with the scrupulous cleanliness which characterises the whole establishment, I notice that the engine-room, through which I pass to the meal-room, is a large apartment in which nothing is kept except the necessary appliances for working the engine. The engine itself looks like a highly-magnified working model of some mechanical improvement, and is so bright and carefully kept that even the engine-room of a crack steam-yacht might suffer by comparison. It is of forty-horse power, and is constructed on the high-pressure principle; but I am surprised that there is so little noise, and miss the usual clang and rattle of steam machinery, a circumstance partly accounted for by the fact that one of the driving-wheels is of wood and the other of iron.

The full sacks are now removed to the meal-room, and beneath the meal room, elevated on a timber stage or platform and accessible by wooden steps leading to its surrounding gallery, stands the great mash-tun, surrounded at some distance by vats which are filled with water from a large main tank. On ascending to witness the first actual process of vinegar-making I am forcibly reminded of the great tun at Heidelberg, which lies amidst its wooden beams and supports in a manner not dissimilar. Early in the morning the brewing commences; the tun is partially filled with water, and receives the meal through the shutters in the floor above. About 384 bushels of barley, 68 bushels of oats, and a like quantity of malt, in all 65 quarters of meal, is sufficient for a day's brew; and this, taking up the water, forms a "gruel thick and slab," to which is added some water heated by means of steam-pipes passing through the vats. Four times, and each time at an increased temperature, must this be added before the brewing is complete. While it steeps and seethes a series of rakes with flanges something like those of a paddle-wheel revolve on a bar which crosses the tun, this bar itself revolving on an axis as though the whole concern were a sort of rude orrery adapted to a mechanical purpose. Over the whole surface of the seething liquid lies a great dense white yeast-like, and a pleasant odour rises which bespeaks the richness of the brew. As soon as the strength has been thoroughly extracted the operation is complete, and the liquid portion of the mass is run off into tanks below. This liquid, aromatic, sweet, and gummy, is indeed "sweet wort," with all its invidious property of intoxication. By this process the sugar and the diastase (formed in mashing from the starch and the gluten of the grain) are dissolved, and the latter substance, acting on the starch of the grain not malted, changes it first into a species of soluble gum, and, finally,

into saccharine matter. I have now to follow the operations which convert the sugar into alcohol by vinous fermentation, a task which involves a steady climbing of wooden stairs, and an amount of personal exertion which nothing but an intense interest in the subject could render endurable, for from the tanks into which it has been run from the mash-tun the wort is pumped through large copper pipes into an enormous tank which stands on the roof of the building, and is itself covered at some height above it by a raised roof of its own, supported by pillars, and leaving it open to the air all round. This is the "receiving-tank," and, after having paused a moment to take breath, and a birdseye view of the neighbourhood at the same time, I venture to look into it, and see the wort which has been pumped in lying under a light snowy froth. The way up has led along wooden galleries, intersected by great water-tanks, and, looking fearfully down into the floors which lie below, I prepare to retrace my steps. From the receiving-vat the liquid is allowed to run in pipes through the refrigerators, a series of tanks containing cold water, from which it at last escapes into the great shallow cooler which is sunk in the floor of the upper story, and exactly resembles a swimming-bath, except that there are no boxes for undressing, and no bundles of corks floating on its surface. This bath is about 60 ft. long and 30 ft. wide, but only a foot in depth; and, instead of windows, the upper part of the walls next the roof is formed of open lattice-work. The temperature of the wort on leaving the receiving-cistern is about 100 deg.; by the time it leaves the last refrigerator it is reduced to 78 deg., and it remains in the bath until the temperature is about 63 deg. Its specific gravity is then 55 deg. Immediately under this great bath or tank lie the fermenting-vats, of which there are eight, each holding some 16,000 gallons, and the wort once run into these, the barn is thrown in and the fermentation commences, the gravity falling to 0 if the operation is successfully conducted. The final process of acetous fermentation now claims my attention, and I once more mount by fresh flights of ladderlike steps to the acidifying rooms, where two stories of enormous vats stand in tiers, divided by brick partitions and accessible by a gallery or platform of timber. Into these vats (and there are thirty of them, holding from eight to twelve thousand gallons) the wort is thrown by pumps which force it through pipes running underground. Nearly one-half of each vat (from the top downwards) is occupied by large bunches of besom or birch-twigs, upon the surface of which the wort is continually splashed and thrown by means of another arrangement of pumps which wait for its arrival from below. The reason of this is sufficiently obvious—acidification being effected by the combination of alcohol with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and the great exposure necessary for complete oxidation being secured by the large surface presented by the bunches of besom through which the air passes freely. In the old process of acidification, besides admixtures of sulphuric acid—presently to be more fully explained—it was customary to expose the vats of wort in large, open spaces, called vinegar fields or yards; but, as well as being less efficacious and slower in its operation, this led to considerable waste of the acetic ether, which even here is escaping with such pungent odour that I seem to have been suddenly confined in a gigantic "vinaigrette," and feel as though I should have an immunity from faintness and sudden headache for the remainder of my life. Even under the improved system adopted by Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co., the acidification is by no means a rapid process, since it takes nearly a month of this exposure to effect the chemical change which converts the liquid into unfined vinegar. Hitherto my attention has been divided between "machinery in motion," fermentation, tuns, pumps, cisterns, and vats, which I have been led to scribe by the term "enormous." I am now led into a great range of warehouses where everything is still, quiet, cool, and almost solemn—led to the contemplation of a fresh series of vats of such dimensions that the "three men in a tub" of nursery celebrity become mere miserable pretenders before about thirty huge erections of hoops and staves capable of forming roomy barracks where half "the butchers, bakers, and candlestick-makers" might find accommodation. Of these the first half score receive the vinegar for the purpose of "fining," and to this end contain a small quantity of beech-chips, which aid in clarifying the vinegar. Each of these vats will contain 18,000 to 20,000 gallons, and are a fitting preparation for their brethren, whose stupendous bulk is devoted to storing the vinegar in a department called the "filling-room." These latter receptacles are in reality as large as houses and cost as much to build. As I gaze at them in utter astonishment I make a calculation that it would be possible to convert the smallest of them into an eligible villa residence, and so move off comfortably to Australia on board the Great Eastern in complete and undisturbed security. To say that the least of the twenty monsters holds 10,000 gallons, and that the five largest will contain 80,000 each, is saying little, for mere figures give but an inadequate idea of space; it is, perhaps, more to the purpose to remark that on the completion of one of the smaller size a party of four-and-twenty sat down to tea within its timber walls, and that the area of the lurger would afford "ample room and verge enough" for half-a-dozen fashionable "kettledrums."

Certain proceedings which have occurred within the last six years in connection with evidence upon chemical analysis have somewhat mitigated the public confidence not only in those once valuable certificates which declare certain articles to be "entirely free from adulteration," and are signed with the names of self-constituted investigators, but also in the complete infallibility of some analytical and sanitary commissioners publicly appointed for the purpose of official representations. While there was a great and urgent necessity for some such public appointment, however, the inauguration of an analytical commission was popularly regarded as a deathblow to all adulteration whatever, and not fully appreciating how delicate a scientific matter this same chemical analysis sometimes is, a large number of honest people delivered their opinions entirely to the scientific guidance, and were prepared to take the word of the commission on every case in which they announced the results of their inquiries. This was doubtless a reasonable course enough, when we consider the nature of the subject; but, like many other useful institutions, the commission were occasionally at fault; and an opinion somewhat precipitately expressed led, in more than one instance, to results which bore hardly upon individuals at whose expense the mistake of the learned body had been made. It so happened that some ten years ago the sanitary and analytical commission of that celebrated journal the *Lancet* made some such statement of opinion with respect to the vinegar manufactured by Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co.; and though, with a proper sense of justice, the charge of using sulphuric acid (which was the assertion originally put forth) was afterwards withdrawn in the pages of that journal, the firm believed it to be a matter of sufficient importance to their own character and commercial interests to need complete and separate refutation. To this end they induced Professor Graham, Dr. Hofmann, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, three gentlemen whose scientific attainments were considered to be beyond dispute, to conduct a special analysis of their vinegar, and at the same time gave them free access to the books and journals, which recorded the transactions of the firm for the previous twenty years. The result of an examination of these books and of the analysis of several samples of the vinegar taken from vats selected by the operators themselves was a declaration that the mode of oxydising the alcohol adopted by Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co. is rapid and effective, appears to have the incidental advantage of changing and rendering insoluble certain glutinous and albuminous matters in the fermented wort which are apt, if not got rid of at this stage of the process, to occasion after-muddiness in the vinegar and to prevent its keeping;—that it was generally considered necessary in the vinegar trade, at a former period, to add a small portion of sulphuric acid to vinegar in order to counteract this tendency of the liquid to decomposition and to preserve it from turbidity (this addition of sulphuric acid was permitted to the extent of one gallon of sulphuric acid to one thousand gallons of vinegar by an excise regulation, and had, therefore, a legal sanction);—that sulphuric acid is now known to be unnecessary in properly-prepared vinegars, although still added by some manufacturers for the purpose of increasing the strength of

their vinegar, or, in some instances, merely from habit and the indisposition to disturb the routine of an old-established practice;—that the presence of sulphuric acid in vinegar should be looked upon as the mark of inferior quality, for it is only where the mode of manufacture is defective that the addition appears to be at all necessary;—and finally (after detailing the course of their experiments), that the vinegars of Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co. demonstrate themselves to be pure malt vinegars, wholly unadulterated with sulphuric acid; while, on the other hand, their strength is not artificially enhanced by the addition of pyroligneous acid, sometimes practised, and which would betray itself by an odour of creosote when the liquid is heated, of which these vinegars are entirely free. Notwithstanding the distinct withdrawal by the *Lancet* of the imputation erroneously made, and the unanswerable report of Professor Graham, Dr. Hofmann, and Dr. Lyon Playfair, it is somewhat surprising that a firm in the vinegar trade of long standing has continued up to the present time to circulate verbatim the original error of the *Lancet*, omitting altogether the *amende honorable* made by that journal. Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co. were, however, convinced that truth would ultimately prevail, and in this they have not been disappointed, for their annual sales have continued to increase year by year, and that, whereas the quantity for 1852 (the date of the analysis) was 426,546 gallons, that for 1859 (the last published) stands recorded as 1,208,600 gallons, which will indicate that Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co. are the largest manufacturers of vinegar in this country.

The vinegar in its pure state is of a pale straw colour; but, as there is a fashion in these matters, and the British public prefer the usual brownish tinge, the colouring is effected by means of burnt sugar. On the other hand, our Scottish neighbours object even to the natural hue, and the vinegar supplied for the northern trade has to be so distilled that it may be rendered perfectly white.

Having left the store-vats and the filling-room where the vinegar is drawn off into casks, I pass into the cooperage, on my way back to the counting-house. Stacks of casks from the ground to the high ceiling, piles of staves, traps and pitfalls of hoops, a continual sound of spoke-shaving and hammering show that the work is going gaily on. But I have not yet done with the vinegar; for I learn that I may see it put to one of its most legitimate and principal uses, and in a manner which is in some sort a guarantee of its excellent quality. In truth, the well-known Pickle, Preserve, and Sauce-Manufactory of Messrs. Lewis, Webb, and Co. is so near the Vinegar-works that it seems like a natural supplement; and I go there at once to continue my observations by noting the practical application of all the processes by which I seem to have been malted, ground, mashed, heated, fermented, cooled, alcoholised, acidified, fined, and stored. Indeed, Messrs. Lewis, Webb, and Co. have contracted with their neighbours to use no other vinegar than theirs for the pickles made in their warehouses; and they adhere to the principle of non-adulteration by steadily disregarding that artificial brilliant green colour in the pickled vegetables which is only to be obtained by hurtful ingredients.

Here in a great yard, which is, in fact, a sort of open wharf, lie casks full of cucumbers, cabbages, onions, and all the variety which are combined in the "mixed pickles" of ordinary domestic economy. They are being steeped in brine, previous to the first pickling in spice and vinegar, which precedes their being bottled. A cucumber of pale yellowish green, which is undergoing this first pickling, is already beautifully crisp and cool, and the difference between the results of using the ordinary admixture of pyroligneous acid and vinegar and the pure malt vinegar is detected instantly by anybody who has been unfortunate enough to taste the former compound.

I have little time to spare, however, and, passing through the large warehouse where women and girls are filling the various bottles, and out by the room where preserved fruits are in their preliminary stage, simmering in steam-jacketed electro-plated pans, I bid farewell to Messrs. Lewis, Webb, and Co.

As a finale to my visit to Worcester and its vinegar-works, I call on Messrs. Lea and Perrins, the manufacturers of the celebrated "Worcestershire Sauce." I am conducted by one of the firm through the works, and learn that hundreds of gallons of the vinegar manufactured by Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co. are used in making this famous condiment, of which the public consume 2000 dozen bottles per week, and that the firm pay over £4000 per annum for the bottles in which the sauce is sold. And so, with brief but not insincere compliments, I take my leave, and, after coming into a liberal reversion of the Severn salmon provided for the early market dinner at the Crown Hotel, "take mine ease," and, in a confused mingling of "the antiquities of Worcester" with Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co.'s factory, dream that Hannibal, in an attempt to sack the city, discovers that his commissariat arrangements are unequal to the task of conveying to the Alps an eighty-thousand gallon vat of pure malt vinegar. A.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS.**—The proceedings of the Congress were opened by a special service in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, when the Dean of Chichester preached. The opening meeting was held in Exeter Hall at 8.30 p.m., when the president, Lord Brougham, delivered the address. On Friday the departments assembled at Guildhall, at eleven o'clock, for the reading of papers and for discussion. The evening discussions at Burlington House on subjects of special interest are arranged as follows:—Friday, June 6—Education Department, National Education; Trade and International Law Department, Belligerent Rights. Monday, June 9—Penitentiary and Reformation Department, Convict System; Social Economy Department, Habitations of the Working Classes. Tuesday, June 10—Education Department, Middle-class Examination; Public Health Department, Effects of Occupations on Health. Wednesday, June 11—Workhouse Visiting Society, Report of Society. Lord Lytton will take the chair. Thursday, June 12—Jurisprudence Department, Marriage Laws of the United Kingdom; Public Health Department, Sanitary Statistics.

**MR. EDWIN JAMES.**—The committee appointed by the Law Institute of New York to investigate the case of Mr. Edwin James—the matter of his admission to the Bar of New York, and his professional position in England at the time—had reported adversely to Mr. James, demanding that the order admitting him be revoked unless he showed good cause why such action should not be taken. In consequence of this report Mr. D. D. Lord presented certain papers to the Supreme Court at its sitting on the 16th ult., and said:—"On behalf of the Law Institute of the city of New York I move to revoke the licence of Mr. Edwin James, counsellor-at-law, and an attorney of this court, certain facts having come to the knowledge of the members of the Law Institute since his admission to the bar, which if they had known previously, would have prevented his being admitted." The Court took the papers. A meeting of the Bar was to be held on the subject at Astor House on the 17th.

**GARIIBALDI AT COMO.**—General Garibaldi has been visiting the scenes of his triumphs during the war of 1859. On Thursday week he arrived at Varese, where he was received by the whole population, who refused for several hours to leave him. From the balcony of the Hotel de Ville the General spoke as follows:—"Good Vareseans, in finding myself amongst you I feel that I have come home again. You always receive me in the same way; as well in good fortune as in bad. People always calm and dignified—like on the day when Urban [the Austrian General] was driven from the city, and on the day he bombarded it—for self-control is the privilege of the strong—I thank you from my heart for your affecting reception of me. As in other parts of Lombardy deplorable incidents have created indecision in the mind of the Italians, I am compelled to say a few words on that head. In Italy there are no castes; the people, army, national guard, volunteers—all are brothers. Our enemies are at Rome and Venice, and no one can pretend to the monopoly of fighting the enemies of the common country." A letter from Como says:—"The cry 'We want Rome and Venice' is in every one's mouth. 'Yes, yes!' replies the General, 'and we will go to Rome and Venice at the first call from Victor Emmanuel. In the meantime I urge you all to group yourselves round him.' These words are always received with much enthusiasm." In the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, a letter was read from Garibaldi in reference to the late affair at Brescia and Bergamo, in which he says:—"I left Caprera at the summons of Rissoioli. When the new Ministry approved the plan of instituting national rifle clubs, it was desired to raise two battalions of Genoese carabinieri. Many young men hastened to enlist; but the project failed. Some hundreds of young men, not being able to return to their homes, associated themselves together in Lombardy for armed drill. The Government, however, viewed their proceedings with suspicion, and made several arrests. The Ministerial journals declared that it was intended to attempt an invasion of the Tyrol. This is false. Our cry is always 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel.' It is necessary to complete the armaments in order to give the Italians an organisation similar to that of Prussia or Switzerland. The crown of the people will then be rescued from every kind of unwarrantable influence." The General, it is believed, is about to return to Caprera.



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